

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918

{ Eighteen }
Pages

VOL. X, NO. 219

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON POSSIBILITY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

British Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Advocates Public Discussion in Case of International Disputes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Reverting in an interview today to the question of a League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil doubted whether a league could be established at present on such lines that, for instance, the United States would tolerate it, if other members of the league objected to some move it took regarding Mexico, or Great Britain would tolerate their interference with regard to the government of Ireland. At present, he thought, it would be necessary to adopt the ordinary rule applied to international proceedings, namely, that decisions must be unanimous, which means, he pointed out, that it will not be possible to have an effective executive at first.

He was not referring, he observed, to judicial disputes, which ought, of course, to be submitted to arbitration, but to larger disputes affecting the national life of states. These should be submitted to a council of the nations, and discussed in public. If the decision were unanimous, it would be binding, and if not, public opinion would have to be relied on to prevent the party in the wrong from taking further action. In short, Lord Robert considered that the only definite progress possible at present was to render it impossible to go to war until there had been public discussion among all nations beforehand. That, he said, he would regard as an immense advantage, and was, he pointed out, what Great Britain strove for prior to the present conflict, which he thought would not have occurred had such discussion taken place. He was not sure, he added, whether 12 months' delay could be imposed on the disputants, but he considered two or three months' delay would suffice for the purpose in view.

Questioned regarding the situation in Russia, Lord Robert said he thought it could safely be assumed that the Bolshevik power was declining rapidly, and the situation was changing with attendant difficulties. There was nothing, he added, to show that the Bolsheviks desired war with the Allies, but they were likely to do, as they had already done, violent things that would make the position very difficult.

Point was lent to this latter remark by Lord Roberts' announcement that the Bolsheviks, on Aug. 5, arrested Robert H. Lockhart, the British representative in Moscow sent there to keep up unofficial relations with the Soviet Government. The incident, Lord Robert remarked, materially altered the situation.

AFRICAN COLONIES TO GET FOODSTUFFS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board, after consultation with the British and French colonial governments affected, announced in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 188) that arrangements have been consummated, effective on and after Sept. 1, 1918, whereby licenses will be issued for the exportation of a limited amount of foodstuffs, fodders and feeds to the following British and French West African colonies: Gambia, Dahomey, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, French Congo, Sierra Leone, French Guinea, Togoland, Senegal.

Colonies will be required to obtain the approval of the governors of their respective colonies for all orders for foodstuffs, fodders and feeds.

GERMANS RETREAT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Roads and Railways in the Albert-Montdidier Sector Under Allied Fire and Some Somme Bridges Have Been Destroyed

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unquestionably the severest defeat of the Germans, since the war began, is that now being inflicted upon them by the combined offensive under the personal direction of Sir Douglas Haig.

This offensive, which now extends from just south of Albert, on the Acre, to some miles south of Montdidier, on the Don, has succeeded in crushing the German line over a front of some 25 miles as the crow flies. It is still much too early to say what the full effects of this defeat will be. The Germans, in the great angle of the line which runs roughly south from Arras to Montdidier, and then east to Rheims, are in full retreat, and in retreat under extraordinary difficulties. The main road from Arras to Péronne is under fire, as is the railway north which follows the line of the Somme; the road south from Péronne to Roye and the railway paralleling this with its junction at Chaulnes, is also under fire; whilst the roads from Montdidier to Roye and Noyon, owing to the contour of the ground, have become an even more unsafe method of retreat.

Worse, perhaps, than this, some of the Somme bridges have been destroyed,

so that even if von Hutte succeeds in getting his troops out, it can hardly be without tremendous losses both in prisoners and matériel. What these losses are likely to amount to may be seen in the fact that in the British communiqué, on Saturday night, the number of prisoners actually exceeded 24,000 for the first two and a half days, whilst the guns, which it is more difficult to count, at that period amounted, according to the French, to 200. All this would never be imagined by reading the German communiqué, which merely announces that "the enemy has gained ground between Rosières and Hargest. Our counter-attacks brought

(Continued on page two, column two)

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland Saturday)—In a statement to relatives of German prisoners of war in Russia, the German War Ministry says temporary delay in their repatriation is due to the transportation difficulties and the political upheaval in Russia. The Ministry has also stated that numerous German relief committees in Russia have been compelled to suspend their activities by the Czechoslovak advance.

The Position of Gen. Horvath

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Friday)—Bellby Alston and Viscomte de Martel, councillors of the British and French legations at Peking respectively, have arrived at Vladivostok and attended conference of allied consuls, held to consider the request of the Siberian Provisional Government at Vladivostok for allied mediation between it and General Horvath. The conference

(Continued on page four, column two)

COUNT TERAUCHI ON ACTION IN SIBERIA

Prime Minister Says Japan in Complete Accord With Allies on Intervention — Thinks Larger Forces May Be Sent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—Following on the government declaration concerning the action of Japan in Russia, Count Terauchi has made a statement to the newspapers to the effect that the step taken is in complete accord with the Allies, and expresses a hope that it will mark the beginning of an era of peace and order in Siberia.

He adds: "It is possible that conditions may arise which will make it necessary for further troops and arms to be sent to Siberia by the Allies. The country must therefore be prepared for emergencies."

The recent iron hand of the government on the newspapers was caused by a campaign of recrimination on home and foreign affairs, accompanied by demands for the resignation of the Cabinet. Censorship rigidity has somewhat relaxed since the publication of the government declaration, but nothing is allowed to appear touching on the movement of troops and military measures.

The completeness of Japan's preparations, an instance of which is the establishment of a fully equipped Red Cross base hospital at Vladivostok, shows that, in the case of Japan, intervention has not hastily been entered upon.

Reuter's correspondent is informed that the Seiyukai Majority Party in Parliament will adopt a "wait-and-see" policy, which will render powerless for the present the Kenseikai Minority, which was contemplating an opposition combination.

German Prisoners in Russia

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SPANISH CABINET IS HASTILY SUMMONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—A meeting of the Cabinet has been hastily summoned, and members have hurried to Madrid from northern seaside resorts, where many of them were staying. It is rumored, with evident reason, that a very serious crisis has arisen over the torpedoing of ships and the threatened danger of serious international complications. It is also reported there are dissensions in the Cabinet as to the course to be pursued.

I. W. W. CHIEF SAYS MAIL IS WITHHELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Charles Piez, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, is somewhat concerned over what he calls erroneous statements that have been made concerning the board's attitude towards concrete ships. He says:

"A statement has recently appeared criticizing the concrete shipbuilding policy of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. This statement is so far from representing the actual facts that, unless corrected, it may lead to wholly wrong conclusions on the part of the public."

"The statement seems to be based on the conception that there is a wholly untouched reservoir of both raw materials and labor which can be used without burdening transportation facilities and without impairing in any possible respect the output of either steel or wooden ships now under contract. The statement is also predicated on the rather general but wholly erroneous notion that a ship is simply a hull, losing sight of the fact that the equipment of a 7500-ton concrete cargo carrier is exactly the same as the equipment of a 7500-ton steel carrier. The statement also fails to recognize that, because of the limitations in our power and such equipment-producing capacity, our output of ships is measured by the number of vessels we can equip rather than by the number of hulls that we can launch."

"Facilities for the production of power equipment, deck equipment and other ship equipment have steadily been added to, and the production is constantly increasing, but, even today, the hull-producing capacity of the country in steel and wood ships is in excess of what may be termed the power and equipment-producing capacity for fitting out these ships. The mere addition of another 140 ways, turning out, as the author suggests, from 400 to 950 concrete hulls, aggregating over 2,500,000 tons, would, even if that construction program were possible of execution add not a single ship to our fleet."

"As a carrier, the steel ship is admitted from 15 to 20 per cent more effective than a wooden or concrete ship of similar tonnage. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has, therefore, been wise in concentrating its efforts on the construction of steel tonnage and treating the wood and concrete ships as purely emergency agencies."

"The fleet corporation is at present building all the wooden ships that the resources of raw and finished material necessary will permit. Its program of steel-ship construction is likewise planned up to the limit of the steel machinery and equipment possibilities."

AIR RAID OVER KARLSRUHE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A British bombing squadron conducted an air raid over Karlsruhe today, according to an independent Air Force communiqué.

"On Sunday morning, we attacked the Karlsruhe station and a hostile aerodrome," the communiqué said.

"Clouds hindered our observation, but a large bomb was seen to hit the station causing an explosion."

"In fighting during most of our outward and return journeys one of our machines was forced to descend under control, and three hostile planes were sent down out of control."

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map shows the section of the battlefield in France where the combined allied offensive is meeting with marked success under the direction of Sir Douglas Haig

POWER TO EQUIP LIMITS THE SHIPS

Output Not to Be Measured by Number of Hulls Launched, Says Mr. Piez in Reply to Comment on Concrete Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Initiative petitions, signed by 175,000 Ohio voters, have been filed with the Secretary of State, requesting submission to the electors at the November election of the proposed prohibition amendment to the state constitution. The law requires that such petitions be signed by 10 per cent of the number of persons voting for Governor at the last previous election, which was 1,174,050.

The petitions, consequently, were signed in excess of legal requirements of about 50 per cent. Never before have there been signers on dry initiative petitions from every one of the 88 Ohio counties. There is now no doubt that the question will be an issue again at the November election.

PETITIONS FOR DRY OHIO VOTE FILED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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PRESIDENT ASKS SUPREME EFFORT IN COAL INDUSTRY

Mr. Wilson Appeals to Both the Miners and the Operators to Help Sustain War Program and Prevent Home Hardship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President is so deeply concerned over the coal situation and the prospect that conditions the coming winter will be more severe than they were last year that he has issued a proclamation appealing to the operators and miners to make a supreme effort to increase the production. He calls their attention to the danger that the war program may be retarded, the effectiveness of the fighting forces may be lessened, the hardships of the men in the field may be increased and that there may be much suffering in this country.

Simultaneously the Operators' Association makes public a statement calling attention to the fact that the

increased tonnages of coal were allowed to meet their larger requirements.

"Under such conditions it will be impossible to increase any of the curtailed shipments of anthracite to the central and northwest states, as had been hoped, and to which states the promise was made that their necessary reduced allotments would be increased should it be possible to expand the total production above the 54,545,783 tons of domestic coal estimated as the output for the year."

"Labor shortage has become more and more a restricting factor on production. There are only 144,000 mine workers in the anthracite industry, a number 33,000 less than before the war."

The Fuel Administration's estimate of the average daily requirements of bituminous coal for summer months to Sept. 30 is 3,100,000 tons. The geological survey reported on Sunday that the average of the mines for the week ended July 20 was 2,154,000 tons; for the week ending July 27, 2,137,000 tons, and for the week ending Aug. 3, 2,070,000 tons, or a daily shortage of 30,000 tons.

Waste of Coal Protested

Latitude Given to Brewers Stirs Locomotive Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is watching with some interest the preliminary campaign of Northern Ohio congressmen this summer, because it was to them, as well as to the two United States senators from Ohio, that Chief Stone addressed his recent communication in regard to national prohibition, and especially to the fact that the distillers, brewers and saloon keepers of the United States were being permitted to consume both food-stuffs and fuel, while the nation is resounding with exhortations from both the Fuel and Food administrations over the serious situation concerning both these materials which confronts the American people.

"Billboards, newspapers, posters on hotel and restaurant walls," Chief Stone said to a representative of the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago, "proclaim in colored type the necessity for the conservation of food and fuel; yet millions of bushels of grain are being wasted through the liquor traffic. Last year the slogan, 'Save a Shovelful of Coal' was perpetually presented to our eyes, while the breweries, saloons and distilleries of the United States were permitted to burn up 3,000,000 tons of coal. While this waste was being permitted, the Federal Fuel Administrator was enforcing 'heatless days' and 'workless days' on the workers of America."

Such a situation is so ridiculous and incongruous that it is difficult to see how a sane people can permit its existence. What would be thought of a railroad engineer who ran past such signals as these? We all know what would happen; he would probably wreck his train and lose his job. Yet here are storm signals and danger signals flaunting in the face of every intelligent newspaper reader in the country; and still the saloon keeper goes merrily on his way. Working-men may freeze or go hungry, or the country itself may go to pieces, yet he, apparently, goes free. It has got to a point in this country where the liquor interests are greater than the flag. They certainly seem to have very little interest in that emblem. They have become a law unto themselves, and go their own way, while other people suffer.

"I would like to ask some of our labor friends what they think would become of a labor leader who undertook to defy public sentiment in the manner that the distillers, brewers and saloon keepers of America are apparently defying it. If they undertook anything of a similar character, they would promptly be landed in jail."

I recently had occasion to send a protest on behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States to the representatives of the State of Ohio in the United States Senate, and the representatives of two of the Cleveland districts in Congress. I am not sure that it did very much good. Some of these congressmen are now seeking a renomination. I think I can see the result. I believe that the defeat of one of them is assured, because, after all, the people at large do see these things, even if their representatives for the time being do not. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is a strictly temperance organization. It has no place in its ranks for the patron of the saloon, the distillery or the brewer."

CANDIDATE AGAINST HEALTH INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Hon. J. O. Hayes, candidate for Republican nomination for the governorship, is said to be the only gubernatorial aspirant who has declared his attitude toward compulsory health insurance. Mr. Hayes has issued the following statement: "I am unalterably opposed to the plan of health insurance that has been tentatively worked out by the commission that has been investigating this subject. I also very strongly oppose the State entering upon the business of insuring fire risks."

LIBERTY CHORUSES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Community singing, recognized by the National Council of Defense as an important part of war work, will take the form of Liberty Choruses in Florida. Community singing can be done in open air in Florida every month in the year, and this advantage should count largely in making the choruses many, large and enthusiastic.

GERMANS RETREAT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

(Continued from page one)

him to a standstill west of Libons and east of the Rostères-Arvillers line."

What exactly Marshal Foch and Sir Douglas Haig have in view it is impossible to know. Indeed, all that can be said of a certainty in war is that what you have in view varies with what you succeed in doing. No doubt the Germans will make a desperate effort to stand on the old Bapaume-Péronne-Nesle-Noyon line, which is an exceedingly strong one. But failing this, there is always the famous Siegfried line, popularly known as the von

tacked trains, railway junctions and bridges.

"Forty-eight hostile machines are reported as destroyed by our airplanes and 17 others were driven down out of control. Five hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Fifty of our own machines are missing, most of these casualties being due to fire from the ground. One of our night-flying machines failed to return."

"On Aug. 9, our airmen continued the work of cooperating with the British infantry, artillery, cavalry and tanks on the battlefield. German troops and transports were again attacked with bombs and machine-guns from a low height whenever a suitable target offered. The Somme bridges were heavily bombed by day and night."

"Elsewhere along the British front the activity has been slight, but the ordinary work of photography reconnaissance and observation has been carried on."

Premier on the Victory

LONDON, England (via Montreal)—(Saturday)—Speaking at luncheon today at Newport, Monmouthshire, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the importance of the pushing back of the Germans from within gun range of the Amiens railway.

"Hundreds of trains used to pass through Amiens daily," the Premier said, "but we were temporarily deprived of its use until recently, when we were able to employ 20 trains daily."

"Amiens is now safe, through the recent allied triumphs on the Marne and the Somme, which were due to the unity of command. Those two great victories have resulted in the capture of between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners and between 800 and 900 guns."

"The victory was due," said the Premier, "to the brilliant quality of our troops, assisted by the French and, I am now glad to say, also by American troops."

The great supply of ammunition he had been a factor in dealing with the present offensive the Allies have not yet reached the Bapaume-Péronne line, from which von Hindenburg made his famous strategical retreat, when he took over the command from von Falkenhayn. Of course the army, which is retreating to this line, is an army in a very different condition from that which retreated from it to the Siegfried line. But it is a line of immense strength with its labyrinths of trenches and dugouts, which the Germans have had ample time to repair since the Allies were forced back over them in the great offensive of the 21st of March.

Hindenburg line, to retire to. It will be perfectly possible for the German High Command to make preparations to hold these lines, whilst the allied attack is reaching them, though this is a fact which seems to be entirely overlooked by certain press critics, one of whom seems to have received exact information from Marshal Foch, of something Marshal Foch probably himself does not know.

It must be remembered that in their present offensive the Allies have not yet reached the Bapaume-Péronne line, from which von Hindenburg made his famous strategical retreat, when he took over the command from von Falkenhayn. Of course the army, which is retreating to this line, is an army in a very different condition from that which retreated from it to the Siegfried line. But it is a line of immense strength with its labyrinths of trenches and dugouts, which the Germans have had ample time to repair since the Allies were forced back over them in the great offensive of the 21st of March.

Men of the British Army Over Vienna

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The feat of dropping manifestoes on Vienna on Friday morning was accomplished by a patrol of eight Italian machines and all returned safely except one. The airplanes were commanded by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio and the patrol was comprised of one biplane and seven monoplanes. The total flight was about 1000 kilometers, of which 800 was over enemy territory.

The difficulty now is to stop the men from coming forward from the mines and the munition works," he asserted.

"One of the things which contributed to this week's success is the use of tanks. The men came out of the works where these are made and, when asked to produce more, said: 'We are going to fight.' It is difficult to beat a country with men like that."

British Aviation Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—In Friday's fighting, 39 enemy aeroplanes were destroyed and 22 were forced to descend by British fliers, according to today's official aviation communiqué.

"On Aug. 9th," said the statement, "we destroyed 39 enemy machines and drove 22 down out of control. Twenty-three of our machines are missing. One of those reported missing on the 8th instant has since returned safely."

"Thirty-eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped by us during the day on different targets, and 18½ tons in the course of the following night."

"On August 10 the work of our airmen in the battle area continued without intermission and many combats with German aeroplanes took place. Our balloons followed up close behind the line and carried out valuable observation throughout the day."

Bolshevik Arrest Consuls

LONDON, England (Friday)—British Government advises through Swedish channels that the reason given for the arrest of the British consuls at Moscow is that members of the Soviet Government were shot at Archangel.

The British Government has demanded the release of Robert H. B. Lockhart, attached to the British embassy in Russia, but no immediate threatening steps will be taken. No direct news from Moscow is obtainable because the Bolsheviks have cut off all telegraphic communications.

Previous dispatches from London reported that J. O. Wardrop, the British consul at Moscow, had been arrested with Mr. Lockhart, six British subjects attached to his staff and several French diplomatic agents.

British Aeriel Report

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Yesterday's official statement on aerial activities says:

"On Aug. 8 our airplane squadrons cooperated with other arms on the battlefield throughout the day. The line reached by our attacking infantry was reported by our contact airplanes. The positions of the hostile artillery in action and columns of German infantry and transport on the march were signalled to our guns by our artillery machines. Other machines supplied our Atlantic troops with ammunition from the air.

"Cooperation with the tanks was carried out systematically. Our machines assisted the tank crews with information, attacked strong points and other positions with bombs and machine-gun fire, and by dropping smoke bombs along the line of the enemy advance assisted to conceal the approach of the tanks from the enemy."

"We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing ourselves."

From a confidential report, General March read the following account of the situation on the British-French front:

"This is the time for the greatest effort, to keep the enemy running. That is the reason the United States is being called upon for increased man-power; that is the reason we want the age limits for the draft lowered and raised, to get more men."

"It is no time to talk about the war being over. It is the time to hit hard."

"The greatest advantage of the whole thing has been the change of the Allies from the defensive to the offensive, which is a greater military asset."

"We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing ourselves."

From a confidential report, General March read the following account of the situation on the British-French front:

"Allied troops found little opposition, and have captured more prisoners than it is possible for them to handle, including a German general and his staff, showing elements of a surprise attack. British report their prison camp back of Amiens so full that it is impossible to hold more. The Allies have captured all the artillery in this sector."

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"Forty-eight hostile machines are reported as destroyed by our airplanes and 17 others were driven down out of control. Five hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Fifty of our own machines are missing, most of these casualties being due to fire from the ground. One of our night-flying machines failed to return."

"On Aug. 9, our airmen continued the work of cooperating with the British infantry, artillery, cavalry and tanks on the battlefield. German troops and transports were again attacked with bombs and machine-guns from a low height whenever a suitable target offered. The Somme bridges were heavily bombed by day and night."

"In the evening on both sides of the Yser strong enemy attacks were repulsed. The enemy extended his attacks as far south as the Oise."

"Between the Yser and the Somme enemy attacks collapsed before our lines. Directly south of the Somme enemy infantry was active after their failures of Friday. Near Recourt and Libois strong enemy partial attacks failed."

"Canadian and Australian divisions have taken Bouchain, Meharicourt and Libois and have entered Rainecourt and Proyart."

"In the evening English and American troops attacked in the angle between Canove and Asiago. Entente allied troops advancing in dense waves were thrown back everywhere with heavy losses. Enemy attempts to extend the positions held on Monte Asolone broke down."

"The prisoners captured by the Allies since the morning of Aug. 8 exceed 24,000."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The occupation and capture of several villages, and the steady advance of the French troops is reported in tonight's War Office communiqué.

"Between the Avre and the Oise we continued to gain ground all day long despite enemy resistance," the statement declared. "South of the Avre we occupied Marquillyers and Grivillers, and reached the line of Arnancourt and Tilloloy. Northward of Roye-sur-Matz we advanced two kilometers as far as the outskirts of Canny-sur-Matz."

"Further south between Fismes and Cambronne, enemy attacks were repulsed. We captured Machemont and Cambonne."

"Further progress on the entire Avre-Oise front is reported in today's French War Office statement."

"Between the Avre and Oise on Saturday afternoon and night," says the communiqué, "our troops continued their progress. They captured the Boulogne La Grasse Wood and Height, and brought our line to the east of Bus."

"Further south between the Matz and the Oise, we penetrated the wooded region and reached the borders of La Berlière. Between Matz and the Oise, north of Chevinscourt, our advance was accentuated. We captured Machemont and Cambonne."

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SEÑOR DATO AND THE ESPIONAGE BILL

Cleavage Between the Spanish Parties Widens as Government Is Thought to Ignore Evident Operations of German Spies

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Another scene of possible consequence to the general development has been added to the complex drama of the Spanish constitution and Parliament. With hints of overhanging dangers and critical moments in international affairs, so that they were almost half afraid to speak, ministers, with Señor Dato at their head, brought in their new espionage bill, whispering darkly that the situation was too delicate to permit of much discussion of the same. This was at the moment when the sensational disclosures of the complicity of Barcelona police officials with German espionage and with the German submarines was at its height, and when even at that very hour it was discovered that the Turkish consul at Barcelona was undertaking more espionage and plotting on behalf of the Central Powers, when it was established that the Germans had their paid agents in every Spanish port, and revelations in abundance were being heaped on each other to the humiliation of Spain. Señor Dato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, coming upon the scene at this particular moment, with his espionage bill, was expected in many quarters to have screwed up the governmental courage, under the pressure of absolute necessity, to the point when it might deal strongly and fearlessly with this German menace, which is at the same time crushing the commercial and economic existence of Spain and eliminating her national and political dignity. There were substantial rumors that the magisterial authorities at Barcelona were not dealing with the Portillo case by any means in a determined and convincing manner, and it was hoped that by the new measure the government would put an end to Spanish vacillation in this enormously important matter, and, be the consequences what they might, would deal with the intolerable German spy system as it had been dealt with elsewhere.

The public and a large part of the press welcomed this announcement, but it appeared that the Parliamentary Left (remarkable in its activities and its daring and, one might say, its information, in these days, and well armed as it feels itself, being not only champion of the democracy but the only and avowed friend of the Allies in Spain, who do not hesitate to say that this tattered neutrality which has never been effective is played out), suspected the measure from the start and is apparently right. It declared at the outset that, under the guise of a measure directed against German espionage, the government was really introducing a bill the object of which was to prevent the public exposure of that espionage. Thus, while absolving the Spanish Government from the extreme inconvenience of taking cognizance of facts and events of the most serious character, when such official cognizance must lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations, this bill would in consequence permit of the further development of this German espionage and all its attendant evils. It could certainly be administered to that effect. On these lines the Left submitted the proposals to the most drastic criticism when they came before the Chamber, and marked their utter disagreement to the fullest possible extent by leaving the Cortes without voting on it, and then declaring that they would address their protests to the people. They did not hesitate to impute some kind of pro-German tendencies to ministers, who, all had felt, on the establishment of this national government a few months ago, had come to deal with an intensely difficult situation by standing hard and finally for neutrality, but at the same time to be firm with Germany and improve its relations with the Allies, and if necessary to take a bold step when inevitable. The new ministry, stronger than any previous one, having a complete command of all parties save those of the more or less extreme Left, was believed to be intent upon an orientation toward the Allies, such as, it is often said, is absolutely essential to the existence of the country.

Those who expected such a policy, or one of strong neutrality embracing a firm handling of the German question, have been disillusioned. During the last few months Germany has been absolved from as many crimes committed against Spain as ever before in the same length of time—the protests against them have been even less firm than they were during the García Prieto régime. Some smile sardonically now and say that it was stupidly, as they declared at the time, to expect sincere Francophilism and Anglophilism from a government containing Señores Maura and Dato, but then there is the Count de Romanones.

At the moment when Señor Dato announced that he was about to bring in this new measure and what its objects were, and the first suspicions were generated among the Left, the Foreign Minister was reminded that in April, 1917, a decree was promulgated which contained four articles. The first of these prohibited submarines of any kind belonging to the belligerent nations from navigating in Spanish waters or entering Spanish ports; the second enacted that if such submarines, in defiance of the first article, came within Spanish jurisdiction they should be interned until the end of the war; the third intimated

that neutral submarines must only come into Spanish waters and Spanish ports on the surface and displaying their national flags; and the fourth simply stated that the royal decree of November, 1914, would remain in force so far as it was not modified by this one. Señor Dato was reminded of this short but emphatic piece of legislation, against which Germany has several times protested, and it was pointed out to him, that at that very time when he was proposing to introduce his new legislation against espionage, a German submarine had entered Spanish waters and stayed there for some time in defiance of the decree, no action having been taken against it.

Señor Maura first introduced the measure in the Senate, when it was stated that the government, faithfully interpreting public opinion, was maintaining neutrality. It was endeavoring to put an end to certain lamentable proceedings, notwithstanding the insufficiency of the means placed at its disposal by the Spanish Legislature, and the situation was aggravated in such a manner that the government was moved to ask for power to guarantee neutrality, while respecting the belligerents and making this neutrality respected by persons of foreign nationality residing in Spain. The text of the bill was as follows:

Article 1. Whoever on Spanish territory should convey to a foreign power information affecting the neutrality of Spain or which may be to the prejudice of other foreign powers will be punished by imprisonment or by a fine of from 500 to 20,000 pesetas.

Art. 2. The government is authorized to prohibit the publication, transmission, and circulation of all news which it may consider to be contrary to the respect of the neutrality of Spain or to its security. Any infraction of this provision will render the culprit liable to imprisonment and a fine of from 500 to 10,000 pesetas.

Art. 3. Whoever in regard to foreign events, shall propagate news calculated to alarm the Spanish people, will be liable to the same punishment as that provided in the previous article. Art. 4. Whoever shall by speech or writing, by printing of any kind, by sketches, photographs, or engravings, or by any other means infamously hold up to hatred or contempt any Minister, people, government, or foreign diplomatic representative, will be punished by imprisonment or fine as stipulated in Article 1.

The succeeding articles of the measure authorize the Cabinet to establish a censorship of information and of all printed matter relative to the war, whether of Spanish or foreign origin, and to seize all printed matter coming within a specified description. It declares that the ordinary judges and tribunals are competent authorities to deal with these matters.

The Senate passed the measure without discussion and without a division, and it was at once carried to the Chamber. There was a very different kind of procedure was adopted. When it was read, the Left in general and a number of Liberals of less advanced character shouted their protests and there were cries of, "It is a disgrace! It is Hindenburg's law!" Señor Nougues at once demanded that a public inquiry should be made into various matters affected by the bill before a vote was taken upon it. Señor Dato, defending it, said that it was a much more liberal measure than any other adopted by neutral countries with the same objects. He urged that it was not directed against the more intelligent and worthy section of the press, but that which was devoted to injurious campaigns which were dangerous to Spanish neutrality, and it would have the effect of suppressing foreign interference with the domestic policy of the country. "I have brought forward this measure," he added, "because, without it, it is impossible to be Foreign Minister in a neutral country."

The sitting was suspended with the Chamber in a high state of tension. The Count de Romanones, whose association with the measure was much commented upon, explained outside that the Cabinet had adopted the bill unanimously after the statements Señor Dato had made upon it, and said that when the deputies came fully to understand what motives had compelled them to bring it forward, they would approve of it in the same way. He said that such a measure had really been necessary ever since 1914, but no government had felt that it had sufficient authority to put such a law into practice.

The representatives of the Left declared that the bill was unconstitutional, and determined to hold a meeting at the Casa del Pueblo to protest against it. At the same time Señor Moya, president of the Association of the Press, called together the editors of the principal newspapers to consider the question of a request for the withdrawal of the bill or the deletion of the article relative to the press.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TRINIDAD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Further contributions amounting to £775 have been remitted from the Colony of Trinidad to the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

AUSTRIA'S PLAN TO SATISFY THE SLAVS

Austro-Hungarian Minister Stated to Have Difficulties in Making Agreement With the Poles Owing to German Opposition

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of August 10.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The new dualism and dualism program appears to have met with the approval of three at least of the four parties it is designed to profit—the Austrians, the Magyars, and the Poles; whereas Dr. Wekerle's conferences on the subject with leading Croatians are reported so far to have ended in failure. It thus appears that the task of dividing up the Jugo-Slavs may not prove so easy as seems to have been assumed. On the other hand, the present Polish leaders—with the exception of the National Democrats among them, who have latterly made common cause with the Tzeks—seem likely to accept, faute de mieux, what is offered them. To that acceptance, with its resultant withdrawal of the Polish deputies in the Reichsrat to a Chamber of their own, the Germans of Austria look for a solution of their parliamentary difficulties, and for the possibility of dealing with the Tzeks as they will. Meanwhile the Magyars, on their part, have abandoned their original opposition to the Austro-Polish solution now that it no longer threatens to involve the substitution of trialism for dualism and there is a prospect of corresponding compensation for themselves. Indeed, German writers accuse them of having now become unqualified converts to the Polish cause out of consideration for the fact that anything in the way of independence that Austria grants the Poles must necessarily be accorded to Hungary also.

Such, then, are the lines on which the present rulers of Austria-Hungary propose to solve their political problems, but unfortunately, as it appears for them, the realization of their scheme depends on the realization of the "Austro-Polish solution," and the realization of the Austro-Polish solution depends on Germany. There was a time when German statesmen were understood to be not altogether opposed to that solution of the Polish question; but—whether as the result of more mature reflection, or of the view that such a concession is no longer necessary in order to secure the permanent adhesion of the Dual Monarchy to its northern neighbor—opposition to it has since hardened in Germany. "It is no great secret," wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung recently, "that in certain very decisive quarters here the direction of the wind has for some time past been unfavorable to Austria-Poland."

The arguments put forward in defense of this attitude are somewhat as follows: In the first place, it is objected that the effect of "the Austro-Polish solution" is by no means so certain as the Austrian Germans assume, and that the danger that would be constituted by such a great increase in the Slav element in the monarchy cannot be overlooked, especially in view of the signs of a dawning rapprochement between the Tzeks and the Poles. "In Germany," Oscar Müller has written in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "it is objected that a Poland enlarged by the inclusion of Galicia, if, in alliance with the Tzeks and in secret sympathy with anti-German opinion abroad, it acquires a predominant or even co-equal influence in the Dual Monarchy, would constitute a much more serious menace to the existence of the German Empire than did even imperial Russia." "Today," read a recent leading article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, "the union of the Poles and Tzeks against the Germans is possible, and the consequences thereof might be incalculable. Even if one does not go so far as, for example, Leutheuer, the Social Democratic Reichsrat deputy, who anticipated war between the Central Powers from the Austro-Polish solution, it is the duty of all public bodies, Parliament and the press at their head, to weigh all the circumstances most conscientiously, and not to be disturbed by catchwords trumpeted abroad."

Then, too, it is argued that Germany cannot permit the greater part of Mittel-Europa's strategic frontier toward the east to pass into Austro-Polish hands, and acquiesce in an arrangement that would make her commercial intercourse with Poland, and with the Russo-Ukrainian territories beyond, dependent on the tariff policy of the Austro-Polish administration.

It is upon this latter point especially that emphasis is laid, and the argument is developed that Mittel-Europa and the Zollverein, that is to form its basis, must come into being first, and the settlement of the Polish question follow naturally after, in accordance with whatever Central European scheme of things is eventually evolved. As for the scarcely-veiled Austrian intimation that 'the Austro-Polish solution' must be the price of the Dual Monarchy's adhesion to the Mittel-Europa scheme, it is met by the retort that the Dual Monarchy has just as vital an interest in the realization of Mittel-Europa as has Germany, and that, consequently, there is neither place nor need for driving a bargain.

In the circumstances, the virtual admission that Baron Burian's recent visit to Berlin had done little to relieve the impasse was not surprising. If either side gained a point, it was Germany, for the one definite result of the visit was the decision to open the negotiations concerning the economic foundations of the future Mittel-Europa at Salzburg forthwith, inde-

pendently of outstanding political questions. Baron Burian, on the other hand, had to return to the Poles empty-handed, and their resultant revolt against the Vienna Government this time wears an air of such finality and determination as to threaten to render the Austrian political deadlock complete.

It is not only that the promise of a united Poland and Galicia has not been secured; the Poles are still with forebodings as to the fate actually in store for them, and Baron Burian was unable to reassure them even on that point. Their anxiety is traceable to two causes. In the first place, there are rumors of a secret agreement with the Ukraine for the cession to that state of eastern Galicia with its large admixture of Ukrainians. All inquiries as to the existence of this scheme for the partition of Galicia have met with evasion, but no official denial has been forthcoming. Then again in the case of the Cholm district, already ceded to the Ukraine, vague references in official quarters as to a possible revision of that arrangement in favor of the Poles have been belied by recently published information to the effect that the Germans in the Cholm district are conducting a vigorous anti-Polish campaign there, and have already secured the closing down of the Polish schools in the district.

Indications such as this have not tended to remove Polish fears as to Germany's further and ultimate designs, and the actuality of such projects as a "rectification" of the German-Polish frontier that would sweep the chief mining district of the "Kingdom of Poland" into the German fold. Indeed, the vision conjured up by German utterances in general of a conclusion of the war that left Germany the victor is, so far as the Poles are concerned, that of Kingdom of Poland, united perhaps with Galicia, but shorn of territories in every direction, and completely subservient—politically, economically, and militarily—to Mittel-Europa. "Naturally," wrote Erich Dombrowski in the Berliner Tagblatt, "we have not to shape our policy so as to secure the approval of the Poles. Our basis must be the exclusive study of our German interests." Similarly, in the Prussian Diet lately the Conservative spokesman voiced what is a very general demand in Germany when he called for the postponement of the settlement of the Polish question "until the result of the war is determined."

And so with Germany evidently relentlessly intent on hammering out, as opportunity offers, a Mittel-Europa in complete conformity with her will, the ingenuous schemes of the rulers of Austria-Hungary for the solution of their own particular problems remain perforce in abeyance, and at the moment the Austro-Hungarian ship of state lies tossing in an angry sea, apparently incapable of progress either one way or another.

TRADE RELATIONS OF BRITAIN AND SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Federation of British Industries and the Association of Great Britain and Serbia recently entertained the Serbian delegates at a luncheon in London. Sir Vincent Caillard, who presided, said the friendship which had sprung up during the war between the people of Great Britain and the people of Serbia must be made permanent. When the war ended one of their first tasks must be to see that the material prosperity of Serbia was restored.

The Serbian Minister, Mr. Yovanovitch, said that when the war was over Serbia would remain the faithful ally and friend of Great Britain, and would assist in frustrating the policy of peaceful penetration carried out by the Central Powers.

Dr. G. Diouritch, professor of political economy at the University of Belgrade, emphasized the importance of private initiative in developing the economic relations between the allied powers. The work of the governments, he maintained, must be supplemented by private enterprise. He hoped that after the war Great Britain would take a leading part in carrying out the plans for the reconstruction of Serbian trade, as this would be the surest method of establishing British industries in Serbia. Dr. Diouritch also pointed out that German and Austrian domination had paved the way for political domination, and this the Allies must render impossible in future.

The chief occupation of Serbia,

he said, was agriculture, and money was, therefore, only available at the harvest. This meant the need for credit, and Great Britain must take an interest in Serbian banking concerns.

German and Austrian merchants,

he said, had understood the position and were ready to give credit through their countries' banks, when it was not available from British or French merchants, even when the rate of interest was higher in Germany than in Great Britain.

Those who expected such a policy, or one of strong neutrality embracing a firm handling of the German question, have been disillusioned. During the last few months Germany has been absolved from as many crimes committed against Spain as ever before in the same length of time—the protests against them have been even less firm than they were during the García Prieto régime. Some smile sardonically now and say that it was stupidly, as they declared at the time, to expect sincere Francophilism and Anglophilism from a government containing Señores Maura and Dato, but then there is the Count de Romanones.

At the moment when Señor Dato announced that he was about to bring in this new measure and what its objects were, and the first suspicions were generated among the Left, the Foreign Minister was reminded that in April, 1917, a decree was promulgated which contained four articles. The first of these prohibited submarines of any kind belonging to the belligerent nations from navigating in Spanish waters or entering Spanish ports; the second enacted that if such submarines, in defiance of the first article, came within Spanish jurisdiction they should be interned until the end of the war; the third intimated

THE CAPTAIN AND CONTENTMENT

Captain Andrews tipped his wooden chair back against the jamb of the door at a perilous angle and hitched his shoulders comfortably. He was sitting where he could look down Wharf Street and mark the height of the tide on the posts of what the villagers called the landing stage. His piazza was the "sightliest place" in town, for if he looked to the left, he could see, beyond the next house, "all the passing" on Main Street and just a step down Wharf Street was the water. Captain Andrews often said he "wouldn't swap his house for nothing" and in the language of the village street "he meant every word he said."

But for that matter Captain Andrews wouldn't swap anything that was his, not under any consideration. There, for instance, was "mother,"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'd know why folks ain't satisfied with what they got," the captain began

meaning Mrs. Captain. There really was nobody like mother. "Mother's a wonderful woman," he would say, nodding his head to give emphasis to his words, "a wonderful woman. It beats all what she kin do. They ain't nothin' she can't do, that's a fact. Now you'd oughter see her when—" and down would come Captain Andrews' hand on the arm of his chair, and he would launch forth upon a long story of Mrs. Captain's excellences.

And, of course, there was the captain's boat, the Lucy. The boat, of course, was named for mother. "And I swan," her owner would declare, "she's as good as her name. There ain't a lazy plank in her. Jest you give her a fair start an' she'll git away from any bot in the harbor. I remember—" and away the captain would sail after suitable phrases with which to describe the virtues of The Lucy.

And, then, there, too, was Captain Andrews' dog. His dog was a setter, and the captain and mother called him Donny. He was particularly devoted to mother and for love of her he kept the hens and chickens off of the front lawn. "You might think he was asleep, lyin' out there, but he ain't," the captain would say.

"Wall, I d'know why folks ain't satisfied with what they got," the captain began, "that's what I d'know, I allus say a bird in the hand's worth more than two in the bush, but you couldn't make some folks believe it, an' that's a fact. Now I say enuf's as good's a feast; but I s'pose we ain't all made on the same plan—and I've are, I guess we don't know it.

"Now there's Frank Stewart up 't the corner. Got a nice top buggy a couple years ago, and I swan 't he didn't go up 't the city a couple a months after he got it, an' he seen one them Ford automobiles up there, an' he must have it. So he went an' sold out the buggy, and he got the automobile—said he got it cheap cause it was used, or some such talk, an' he started out all over agin so 't speak. But he hadn't no more' got started when he stopped. I met him down'

So it was, no wonder that on that particularly pleasant afternoon Captain Andrews was talking of contentment. With his chair tipped back and his face toward the harbor, where every ripple sparkled in the sunlight, he sighed with satisfaction. Mother was frying doughnuts for the Grange supper, and the unmistakable odor of them came out to us. Donny, with half an eye open, was lying on the grass at our feet.

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without regard to the unasked value, and on time as heretofore offered, excepting 70 additional tracts of land to be offered for sale, which will be sold at 25 per cent cash, 25 per cent in one year, and the balance in two years from date of sale. The 400 acres of unclaimed land and timber land will

MR. TCHICHERIN ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

In Interview Published in a French Paper Bolshevik Minister Affirms Necessity of Russia Remaining at Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The interview with Mr. Tchicherin, the Bolshevik Minister which Ludovic Naudéau describes so graphically in *Le Temps* leaves a sense that the writer came away from it, as indeed he went to it, feeling baffled and helpless. The immediate occasion of the interview was the action of the Bolshevik Government in asking France to recall her Ambassador, M. Noulens on account of a statement he had made to the Russian press on the subject of Japanese intervention in the Far East. He describes how he wandered through Moscow, feeling that he must ask the government for some explanation of their actions, and aware at the same time of the uselessness of any explanation since he could not be initiated into all the mysterious circumstances which had preceded, accompanied, and followed the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. Mr. Tchicherin, whom he describes as unfailingly amiable, but showing at the same time a persistence which was impervious to all contradictions, assured him that they wished their relations with France, to whom they owed much, to be of the most friendly description. They had, however, been obliged to ask for M. Noulens' recall because they could not allow him to interfere with their internal affairs or to approve openly of the occupation of their territory by Japanese troops. They had proof, Mr. Tchicherin declared, that the actions of the Japanese in the Far East, like those of the Allies in general in Siberia, implied connivance with Russian reactionary parties.

Mr. Tchicherin, who, Ludovic Naudéau declares, seemed to be addressing a future historian rather than a journalist, went on to state that the democratic idea, as represented by the Soviet, had taken deep root in Russia, and that in any case the peasants would not allow the land he had acquired to be taken from him. He emphasized the impossibility of allowing Japanese intervention. They were at peace, he declared, they needed peace, and it must not be disturbed. At this point M. Naudéau's patience seems to have deserted him, and he pointed out in plain terms the need of a Russian defense against the Germans, telling Mr. Tchicherin that this Tolstoyan attitude of non-resistance to evil would put the whole of Russia at the mercy of the Prussian, and that it could not be tolerated that the conqueror should take possession of Russia's immense resources.

The treaty of Brest-Litovsk had been imposed upon them, Mr. Tchicherin replied, and this treaty left the exact borders of Ukraine and Great Russia undefined and so far the German advance had been within the limit claimed by the Ukrainians. Even the Crimean had been claimed by the extreme champions of the Ukrainian cause, and, besides, in the Crimea they were making a vigorous defense. What was going on in Finland was also within the limits of the frontier. If the famous fort of Ino which commanded Petrograd and Moscow; one point of objection he raised to Japanese intervention was that it would distract the attention of Russian democracy from the German danger and force them to face the new peril. He declared further, in answer to an inquiry as to whether he was prepared to see his country fall to the state of a colony to be exploited for the benefit of the Germans, that they were well protected, from an economic point of view, by socialization, the nationalization of industry, and all the great monopolies which had been instituted.

His reply was less assured to the statement, that if the Russians did not pay the enormous indemnity which they had recognized as due to the Germans the latter would seize their metal reserve and furthermore might claim to have the nationalized factories handed over to them. Speaking with some embarrassment, Mr. Tchicherin said that if the Germans should persist in troubling them further and interfering in their internal affairs, and so hindering their free Socialist development, they might have to consider retiring to the Volga and the Urals and carrying on a guerrilla warfare. M. Naudéau objected that the same sort of language had been used in Petrograd in February; there had been talk then of a levy en masse and of guerrilla warfare, until Lenin had put a stop to it. In answer to question as to whether, if the Allies decided to recognize the power of the Soviet, they would be any more ready to consider a collaboration between different countries belonging to the Entente and Japan in the Far East, Mr. Tchicherin replied emphatically in the negative.

Later on he declared that according to information received there was reason to expect a revolution in Russia. The same old story, M. Naudéau says, which for a year past has mystified and disarmed the Russian people. He pointed out to Mr. Tchicherin that

the peace of Brest-Litovsk and the disarmament of the Russian army had greatly lessened the prospect of a revolution in Germany. Mr. Tchicherin however repeated that he "had information" and then, M. Naudéau says "still amiable, still paternal, still placid in spite of my incessant and acrimonious objections, he left me, affirming that Russia was at peace and that it was important to assure that peace!"

M. Naudéau concluded by saying that he could clearly see that however much the Germans might molest Russia in the future, and however exorbitant her demands might be, they would never seem a sufficient excuse for the declaration of war. The reason being that the Germans were near at hand and the Russians were afraid of them. It, however, the Japanese moved 50 men in the Far East Mr. Tchicherin would storm and allude to the possibility that the Russian democracy might have to accept even imperialist help in order to confront this danger.

COUNT TERAUCHI ON ACTION IN SIBERIA

(Continued from page one)

maintained a neutral attitude, the consular body deciding to hand a copy of the government's request to General Horvath and to advise him to arrange for a conference accordingly.

Nikolai Lenin Dissatisfied

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Hans Vorst, the Moscow correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, reporting the meeting of the central executive committee of the Soviets on July 28, says that Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, referred to the dangers threatening the revolution, which he declared, was fighting for its existence.

He instanced cases where the Red Army was withdrawing, although stronger than the opposition *Tzecchoslovaks*.

Leon Trotzky, the War Minister, referred to the enthusiasm of the *Tzecchoslovaks* which, he said, apparently was lacking among the Soviet troops, and added:

"We are now forced to send our best leaders among the workers to the front as agitators and organizers."

Bolshevik Defeated

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, with the help of Chinese artillery, has defeated the Russian Red Guards on the Chinese frontier, and dispersed them, according to a Moscow telegram to the *Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung* of Essen.

The Siege of Jaroslav

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The story of the fate of the Russian city of Jaroslav as transmitted to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from its Moscow correspondent, reads like medieval romance. Famous for its churches and monasteries, the city was almost completely destroyed after a siege of 12 days by the Bolsheviks. Thousands are homeless.

The counter revolutionaries planned a simultaneous rising at Jaroslav, Moscow, and other cities for July 6. At dawn that day the insurgents at Jaroslav, led by a former Russian army officer, arrested the members of the local Soviet in their beds and executed many of them immediately. They seized the arsenal, several armored cars and river steamers. The surprised Red Guard troops were driven out of the city. They entrenched themselves in the vicinity and, after receiving reinforcements from Moscow, occupied commanding positions and began shelling the city. Fires broke out in different parts of the town, and most of the public buildings were demolished. Both sides fought with ferocity, no quarter being given. For ten days there was no drinking water in the city, as the pumping station had been destroyed by shells and the river approaches were kept under heavy fire from the besiegers.

In the meantime 1500 released German prisoners, who were about to be repatriated, were summoned by the insurgents to join them. They refused, whereupon they were again imprisoned and several were killed or wounded by shot or shell. The rest were refused food.

When the situation in the city became desperate the revolutionaries adopted an amazing change of tactics. They decided to lay down their arms and surrender to the Germans. The latter accepted the situation and a German lieutenant took command of the city and assumed control of the city treasury, which contained 60,000,000 rubles.

The besiegers afterward entered the city and took revenge upon the insurgents, 350 of their leaders being executed. Only a few escaped by the intercession of the Germans.

Comfort for German Cities

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The idea that there will be an extensive bombardment of German cities by swarms of American airplanes has moved the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* to seek the opinion of the chief commander of the Austro-Hungarian air forces. That official offered the following comfort to German city dwellers:

"The American idea of constructing a huge number of standard type flying machines with standard motors is absurd. Even if the Americans succeed in combining the best features of the newest existing type by two-fold, it would not follow that such a composite machine would be the most useful in the European war theater. In any case these machines would soon be overtaken by newer inventions. Every machine becomes obsolete in two months or less and is ready for the scrap heap."

"As for the American assertion that 20,000 machines are coming

over, every practical airmen knows that it is 'humbug.' American machines appear only sporadically on the western front, and neither the men nor the machines are equal to the Germans. They are certainly not superior."

The commander expressed the firm belief that airships would soon be perfect to such a degree that they could keep aloft for three weeks and would be able to cross the Atlantic easily.

AID OF CHEMISTS TO FLOUR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The value of the services of the chemist to the miller was pointed out recently by John C. Summers, a member of the Minneapolis section of the American Chemical Society.

A few years ago the miller purchased his supply of wheat solely upon a physical examination as to its cleanliness and freedom from foreign matter and mustiness. Today the report from the analysis of the wheat samples enables him to exercise greater wisdom in buying. The laboratory tests bring out, aside from the physical, the various organic characteristics which make the wheat flour of greatest market value.

One of the first determinations made is for moisture content. From an economical standpoint, the purchaser prefers wheat with a low percentage of water. The next thing of importance is the gluten or protein content of the flour produced from the wheat. For the flour to meet the requirements of the bakers, this protein or gluten content must be kept high. Further analyses of the flour determine absorption, acidity and ash.

FORMER PREMIER'S REPLY TO ACCUSERS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The members of the Rumanian Government that brought Rumania into the war propose to ignore the impeachment proceedings against them by the present German-controlled Rumanian Government, according to Jassy dispatches to German newspapers. The former minister's reply to the indictment was read at Monday's sitting of the Rumanian Parliament. It was signed by J. J. C. Bratianu, the former Premier, and the members of his Cabinet, whose names were mentioned in the charges. They declared they did not recognize the moral or legal authority of a parliament composed of "traitors and deserters."

"With full confidence we look forward to the final consequences of this war and with pride to the judgment of history," the reply said.

JEWS EXEMPTED FROM ALIEN CLASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British Foreign Office has granted the Zionist organization in London authority to recommend Ottoman subjects of Jewish nationality for exemption from the restrictions applicable to alien enemies, according to advices received from the Zionist organization of America. The Greek Government has done the same thing with regard to the Jews of Salonica. It is said that this will be of especial help to those Jews who suffered losses from the great conflagration of a year ago and the payment of whose policies was held up by insurance companies on the ground that they were enemy aliens.

AID ASKED FOR VACATION SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Working Girls' Vacation Society, which maintains eight houses and cottages in the country and at the seashore where girls earning small wages may have a happy holiday at extremely low cost, and sometimes at none at all, if that seems necessary, is obliged, owing to the increase in railroad fares and in the cost of living, to ask more funds from its friends and the general public.

At its offices at 105 East Twenty-second Street, it was said that \$15 would pay traveling expenses and board for two weeks for a girl who had been working hard all the year in factory or shop.

SERBIANS APPROVE JEWISH IDEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stating that the Serbian people have the same ideals of freedom for all nations and equality for all citizens of a country as have the Jewish people, L. Michalovich, Serbian minister to the United States, who says he has long been much interested in Zionism, has written to the Zionist Organization of America that "We regard the Jews of Serbia as our brethren and I wish to emphasize that the realization of the ideals of the Jewish people would be greeted with enthusiasm and great joy on the part of the whole Serbian nation."

EXTENSION FOR SHIPYARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Another extension, the second this season, is now proposed at the shipyard of the McDougal-Duluth Company here. An engineering firm is at present engaged upon plans for a third pier that would result in increasing the capacity of the yard to admit of laying down the keels of 12 freighters at a time. Nearly 2500 men are at present employed at the plant and it is expected that the force will be augmented by another 1000 men.

LOYALTY VOTE IN HOUSE TABULATED

Summary Prepared by National Security League, for Use of Voters of United States, Shows Record on All War Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the second and concluding part of its description of its chart showing the vote of each member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Congresses, on preparedness and war measures, the National Security League shows that the 22 members who voted wrong on seven of the eight measures listed are Brown of Wisconsin, Cramton of Michigan, Davis of Minnesota, Decker of Missouri, Dill of Washington, Dillon of South Dakota, Haugen of Iowa, Helgesen of North Dakota, Hensley of Missouri, Hollingsworth of Ohio, Hull of Iowa, Igou of Missouri, La Follette of Washington, Lobeck of Nebraska, McCullough of Ohio, Randall of California, Ramsey of Iowa, Shackleford of Missouri, Slayden of Texas, Sloan of Nebraska, Sherwood of Ohio, and Woods of Iowa.

The 30 who voted wrong on six of the measures are Anthony of Kansas,

Barnhart of Indiana, Buchanan of Park of Georgia, Burnett of Alabama, Campbell of Kansas, Cary of Wisconsin, Eagle of Texas, Esch of Wisconsin, Frear of Kentucky, Huddleston of Alabama, Johnson of Kentucky, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Kettner of California, Kitchin of North Carolina, Mondell of Wyoming, Morgan of Oklahoma, Norton of North Dakota, Quin of Mississippi, Rodenberg of Illinois, Rucker of Missouri, Schallenberger of Nebraska, Switzer of Ohio, Webb of North Carolina, Wise of Georgia, Young of North Dakota.

The 58 who voted wrong on five of the measures are Almon of Alabama, Anderson of Minnesota, Bell of Georgia, Blackmon of Alabama, Black of Texas, Booher of Missouri, Brynes of South Carolina, Byrns of Tennessee,

Candler of Mississippi, Clark of Florida, Connally of Texas, Crisp of Georgia, Crosser of Ohio, Dent of Alabama, Dies of Texas, Dougherty of North Carolina, Fields of Kentucky, Foster of Illinois, Gandy of South Dakota, Garrett of Tennessee, Good of Iowa, Gordon of Ohio, Hamlin of Missouri, Hayden of Arizona, Hood of North Carolina, Houston of Tennessee, Hull of Tennessee, Jones of Virginia, Kincheloe of Kentucky, Langley of Kentucky, Lee of Georgia, Meeker of Missouri, Moon of Tennessee, Nichols of South Carolina, Oldfield of Arkansas, Padgett of Tennessee, Park of Georgia, Pou of North Carolina, Powers of Kentucky, Raker of California, Rayburn of Texas, Reavis of Nebraska, Rouse of Kentucky, Ruby of Missouri, Saunders of Virginia, Sears of Florida, Shouse of Alabama, Stephens of Nebraska, Summers of Tennessee, Steagall of Oklahoma, Williams of Illinois, Wingo of Arkansas.

The eight members of the Sixty-fifth Congress only who voted wrong on both measures coming before it are Mason of Illinois, Little of Kansas, Bacon of Michigan, Lunde of Minnesota, Baughman of South Carolina, Rankin of Montana, Dominick of South Carolina, Voigt of Wisconsin, Davidson of Wisconsin.

The 12 men who sat only in the Sixty-fifth Congress who voted wrong on either of the other of these measures are Kehoe of Florida, Brand of Georgia, Larsen of Georgia, Comstock of Indiana, Krauss of Indiana, Knutson of Minnesota, Romjue of Missouri, Snook of Ohio, Claypool of Ohio, Sterling of Pennsylvania, Bleakley of Pennsylvania, Stevenson of South Carolina.

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Scully of New Jersey, Snell of New York, Snyder of New York, Stinson of Rhode Island, Swift of New York, Tilson of Connecticut, Tinkham of Massachusetts, Walsh of Massachusetts, Wason of New Hampshire, Winslow of Massachusetts.

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MR. WARBURG QUILTS RESERVE BOARD

Comment on One of German Birth Holding United States Post of Trust Leads to His Action — President Regretful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paul M. Warburg, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is to retire from the board, much to the regret of the President and other members of the board. Letters exchanged between Mr. Warburg and the President were made public on Saturday night. Mr. Warburg's term having expired on Friday, Mr. Warburg points out in his letter, which bears date of May 27, that certain persons have started an agitation that persons closely related with Germans should not occupy positions of great trust in the United States. Mr. Warburg says he has two brothers in Germany who are bankers.

Letters of Regret

Mr. Warburg Sorry to Leave Board and Mr. Wilson to Have Him Go
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his letter to President Wilson, asking that he be excused from further duty on the Federal Reserve Board, of which he was a cofounder, Paul M. Warburg says:

"On Aug. 9 my four-year term of office as a member of the Federal Reserve Board will expire. Certain persons have started an agitation to the effect that a naturalized citizen of German birth, having near relatives prominent in German public life should not be permitted to hold a position of great trust in the service of the United States. (I have two brothers in Germany who are bankers. They naturally now serve their country to the utmost of their ability as I serve mine.)

"I believe that the number of men who urge this point of view is small at this time. They probably have not a proper appreciation of the sanctity of the oath of allegiance or of the oath of office. As for myself I did not take them lightly. I waited 10 years before determining upon my action, and I did not swear that I 'absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign potentate, and particularly to Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany,' etc., until I was quite certain that I was willing and anxious to cast my lot unqualifiedly and without reserve with the country of my adoption and to defend its aims and its ideals."

"Much to my regret, Mr. President, it has become increasingly evident that, should you renominate me, this might precipitate a harmful fight which, in the interest of the country, I wish to do anything in my power to avoid. In these circumstances I deem it my duty to state to you that it is my firm belief that the interest of the country will best be served if my name be not considered by you in this connection."

"I am frank to admit that I have reached this conclusion with the deepest regret, both on account of its cause and its effect. I have considered it the greatest privilege to serve my country at this time and I do not abandon lightly a work, half done, in which I am deeply and genuinely interested. But my continuation in office under present conditions might make the board a target of constant attack by unscrupulous or unreasoning people and my concern to save any embarrassment to you and to the board in the accomplishment of its work would make it difficult for me to conserve that independence of mind and freedom of action without which nobody can do justice to himself or his office."

"In writing you this letter, I have been prompted solely by my sincere conviction that the national welfare must be our only concern. Whatever you may decide to be best for the country will determine my future course. We are at war and I remain at your orders."

"May your patience and courage be rewarded and may it be given to you to lead our country to victory and peace!"

The President's reply, written Aug. 9, read:

"My dear Mr. Warburg: I hope that my delay in replying to your letter concerning your retirement from the Federal Reserve Board has not given you an impression of indifference on my part or any lack of appreciation of the fine personal and patriotic feeling which made that letter one of the most admirable and gratifying I have received during these troubled times. I have delayed only because I was hoping that the Secretary of the Treasury would be here to join me in expressing the confidence we both feel alike in your great ability and in your unselfish devotion to the public interest."

"Your retirement from the board is a serious loss to the public service. I consent to it only because I read between the lines of your generous letter that you will feel yourself ease if you are left free to serve in other ways."

"I know that your colleagues on the board have not only enjoyed their association with you, but have also felt that your counsel has been indispensable in these first formative years of the new system which has served at the most critical period of the nation's financial history to steady and assure every financial process, and that their regret is as great as my own that it is in your judgment best now for you to turn to other methods of service."

You carry with you in your retirement from this work, to which you have added distinction, my dear Mr. Warburg, my sincere friendship, admiration and confidence, and I need not add, my cordial good wishes."

I. W. W. CHIEF SAYS MAIL IS WITHHELD

(Continued from page one)

tions are largest, committee members have been thrown into jail." He declared that instead of advocating violence, it was the I. W. W. policy to avoid it at all times. "In Lawrence, Mass., we told the strikers to keep their arms folded or their hands in their pockets. The militia and deputy sheriffs did the shooting."

Veering again close to the topic of patriotism, Mr. Haywood explained that the I. W. W. might be understood to have some animus against soldiers. "They are used as strike-breakers," he explained to the jurymen.

Haywood testified on Friday that he was one of the organizers of the original I. W. W. Jan. 2, 1906, at a meeting at which 36 were present—western federation of miners and American labor union leaders, who had grown tired of having their efforts to better conditions balked by the machinations of corporations or other wealthy interests in politics. He referred specifically to the non-success of efforts to get the eight-hour day in Colorado by legislative action, although such bills had passed both Houses by overwhelming majorities at successive sessions.

"Was there ever a state in the Union where labor was so strong politically as Colorado in those times?" Mr. Vanderveer asked.

"No."

"How many years did it take you to obtain the enforcement of laws asked by labor there?"

"A great many years. It was the same in Colorado, Idaho and Montana."

"How many years by industrial methods?"

"A very short time when it was seen the miners meant business."

Haywood added: "The social reformers believe conditions can be remedied by legislation, but labor leaders do not think so. Employees feel that labor difficulties can best be adjusted by direct industrial action, and so do I."

The witness said that "employers nowadays are large corporations which put superintendents or managers on the ground, whose only aim in life is to make profit and pay dividends, because on that depend their jobs and well-being."

Haywood described how, while in jail at Boise, he accepted the Socialist Party nomination for Governor of Colorado, and received more votes than Judge B. B. Lindsey of Denver, running as an independent. He also described his part in the Lawrence textile workers' strike, and told of being arrested in Colorado, Paterson, N. J., and other places in recent years.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WAR SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CARDIFF, Wales (Friday) — The Premier traveled to South Wales last night to attend the Eisteddfod, and throughout the journey, and at Neath today was greeted on all sides with unbounded enthusiasm. On receiving the freedom of the borough at Neath today, he made a brief war speech.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "I know what it would mean to the world whether we win or lose, or whether, and this is a contingency, we neither win nor lose, because that in itself would be a disaster." It was a long tunnel with shafts of light now and then from above, and the word was "full steam ahead." They had a right to feel confident, for there was great news. The Germans had attacked with a determination to have done with them forever, but yesterday at dawn the annihilated army hit back. Despite this feeling of confidence, however, he asked them not to imagine the struggle was over. It was one of the long tunnel with shafts of light now and then from above, and the word was "full steam ahead." They had a right to feel confident, for there was great news. The Germans had attacked with a determination to have done with them forever, but yesterday at dawn the annihilated army hit back. Despite this feeling of confidence, however, he asked them not to imagine the struggle was over. It was one of the

and Van Der Koven, a lawyer, "suspected" manager, 15 years. All were deported to Germany. The trial lasted three months.

MRS. SHEFFINGTON DEPORTED

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington was deported from Kingstown, Ireland, on Friday night.

Mrs. Skeffington was permitted to return to England on condition that she would not go to Ireland. She arrived in Dublin, however, on Aug. 3, having eluded the authorities, and was arrested on Thursday.

MR. MCADOO WANTS ALL SEATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After taking a trip over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad between Cincinnati and Hot Springs, W. Va., and noticing that passenger coaches were filled with travelers without seats, Director-General McAdoo ordered additional cars attached to the trains or second sections operated.

CHILE WELCOMES PUBLICITY BUREAU

Establishment of United States Information Office Looked Upon as Complimentary and Friendly Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cordial attitude of South American republics toward the United States is shown in the following editorial which appeared in El Mercurio, the leading Chilean journal, recently. It was cabled to Washington on Sunday.

"The principles which the Allies defend—the rights of small nations, government of the people by the people, the validity of international promises and the destruction of the fallacy that might is right—are ideals which concern all individuals, the same as all nations, and all races because they are essentially human. These principles are necessary to all nations, for any country which will trample one nation, as Belgium was trampled, will trample all. It is also necessary that a better understanding exist between

the people of South and North America. The European War reduced these countries to closer dependence, the necessity of food interchange, the financial cooperation and shipment of raw material for manufacture, producing a better understanding between the two Americas.

"Chile supplied the United States for many years with nitrate and metal from her mines, two essential necessities. The United States has found Chile an exceptional market for machinery and industrial materials, the consumption of which is increasing daily. It is necessary therefore for both countries to know each other better and develop a greater knowledge of each other's national spirit and national resources for their mutual confidence.

"The finger of fate points to inter-American cooperation through circumstances forced by the war, and may point to an exchange of ideas and the necessary mutual understanding that is being pointed out daily by the United States Committee on Public Information in Chile."

MGR. PETRELLI WILL NOT BE RECEIVED

PEKING, China (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mgr. Petrelli, recently appointed papal nuncio to China, on the ground that he is a personal friend of Admiral von Hintze, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs and late Minister to Peking.

A dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 10, said the French Government had objected to diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican as a contravention of the treaty of 1858 giving France a protectorate over Roman Catholics in China.

SEVILLE COURTS DESTROYED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The Palais de Justice at Seville has been burnt down and everything in it destroyed.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—August Sales of Furs and Furniture Now in Progress

Throughout the Store—Beginning Monday, August 12 AN ADVANCE SHOWING OF EARLY AUTUMN FASHIONS Of Special Interest to Boston's Summer Visitors

Our Window Displays

Special attention is called to the displays of New Autumn Apparel for Women, Misses and Younger Children in the Washington street windows, and to the Men's Wear display in the Summer street windows. An excellent idea of the new style tendencies may be obtained from these high-grade representative garments. New house furnishings will be displayed in the Avon, Chauncy and Bedford street windows.

The New Furs

The great success of our first big August Fur Sale, which continues throughout the month, is a tribute to the quality and variety of the huge collection of splendid furs which we have been assembling for months. During the coming winter Furs, and especially Fur Coats, are to be worn even more than last season, a record-breaker for Furs, and only the finest, most carefully selected skins, fashioned into the absolutely correct 1918-1919 styles find place in our Fur Sale.

The New Clothes for Men and Boys

In accordance with Government regulations the new Autumn clothing for men and youths does its part in wool conservation by eliminating all superfluous belts, pockets and the like. But though the quantity of material in individual garments is less than formerly, the quality measures up to standard, and mighty good-looking worsteds and fancy mixtures abound.

Men's Top Coats 20.00 to 47.50
Men's Overcoats 20.00 to 65.00
Men's Suits 20.00 to 50.00
Youths' Suits and Overcoats 17.50 to 29.50

The New Skirts

The revival of interest in the separate skirt continues unabated, as evidenced in the remarkable variety of the new skirts for Autumn. Perhaps the most favored is the pleated Wool Plaid Skirt, in which beautiful colorings combine with smart patterns to produce an exceedingly pleasing effect.

Misses' Skirts 15.00 to 25.00
Women's Skirts 18.50 to 35.00
Extra Size Skirts 22.50 to 29.50

THE REASON FOR AUTUMN OPENINGS IN AUGUST

For the first time in our history we undertake a comprehensive Exposition of Autumn Fashions in Apparel and Accessories in Mid-August.

The reason is not far to seek. This year, more than ever before, Boston is a mecca for summer tourists—those sojourning at the nearby beaches, those here to be near relatives in the service, and those passing through to points inland. Many people in these three classes will not have at their disposal again, for some months, the advantages of a metropolitan store, and to enable them to procure their Autumn outfit now, when they desire it, we have arranged this large showing of Fall Fashions, a month earlier than ordinarily.

The New Coats

In the new coats, the general utility garment for Autumn, will be found smart, plain tailored styles, many of which confine their trimming to a large, attractive collar. Velours and Bolivias lead among the fabrics and there are many other rich looking woolens.

Misses' Coats 29.50 to 75.00
Women's Coats 35.00 to 275.00
Extra Size Coats 69.50 to 125.00

The New Suits

Reflect the spirit of the times in their simplicity and absence of ostentatious features. Equally do they reflect the resourcefulness and originality of American designers and manufacturers in their smartness and newness, secured despite scarcity of labor and materials.

Misses' Suits 29.50 to 95.00
Women's Suits 29.50 to 195.00
Extra Size Suits 59.50 to 125.00

The New Autumn Merchandise in the Accessories and Non-Apparel Sections is Very Inviting

New Yard Goods, New Neckwear, New Veils, New Shoes, New Handkerchiefs, New Linens, New Underwear and Hosiery, New Negligees and many other things with the Charm of Newness are ready.

NEW SILKS for Autumn, including lovely Satin Striped Taffetas, heavy Messalines, Scotch Plaid, Surah and others in new shades for Fall.

NEW DRESS GOODS for Autumn, including Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Velour, Prunella, Serge, Oxford, Broadcloth, Silverette, and Velour de Laine.

NEW NECKWEAR, for wear with the Autumn suits, including Satin, Georgette and Organdie Novelties.

NEW NEGLIGEES, featuring Waterfall and Zenana lounging robes in beautiful soft colorings.

NEW PETTICOATS, in satin, for wear with the new Autumn skirts.

NEW VEILINGS, specializing in the popular drape styles, and mesh and chiffon combinations—Veils with knitted border from Paris.

NEW SHOES, Autumn boot fashions emphasize the trim attractiveness of high laced suede boots, in fawn and bronze.

NEW BLOUSES, in Silk, Taffeta and Cotton.

NEW SWEATERS, featuring the warm woolens, as well as Shetlands and Zephrys.

NEW HATS, revealing becoming shapes in Velour and Velvet.

NEW LINENS, carefully selected lines from the Far East and Europe.

Early School Openings

Because of the enforced closing of schools on account of the conditions last winter, many of them, in Boston and outside, will inaugurate their Fall term much earlier than usual. College and boarding school girls assembling their Autumn wardrobes, will find selection easy from our showing of authentic modes, and mothers of younger boys and girls can meet their needs in the way of youngsters' school clothes from these new stocks.

The New Dresses

Newness is the salient characteristic of the Autumn dresses, which show a new neck line, new loose sleeves, new fringe trimmings, new sashes and new tunic arrangements. As always, Satin and Serge are prominent, and Georgette is favored.

Misses' Dresses 22.50 to 95.00
Women's Dresses 29.50 to 175.00
Extra Size Dresses 25.00 to 55.00

In the Inexpensive Dresses, of satin and serge, the same attractive new style notes are included. Our showing features medium width skirts, and designs uncommonly well adapted for business wear.

The New Clothes for Younger Folks

For Infants, Children and Girls, up to the age of 16, there are likable new Fall Clothes in the various sections of our Juvenile Floor. Young folks' apparel for the coming season is characterized by a simplicity in which durability and good style are equally prominent.

Girls' Dresses 5.95 to 32.50
Girls' Coats 10.00 to 47.50
Children's Dresses 5.75 to 18.50
Children's Coats 10.00 to 45.00
Children's Hats 4.00 to 10.00
Boys' Suits 3.00 to 10.00

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Carefully Filled

Jordan Marsh Company

FIGHT TO PROTECT SERVICE CONTINUES

Obstacles Placed in the Way of Carrying Out United States Regulation in Chicago Stir Workers to Fresh Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the forces of evil conspiring to evade the law which makes it a crime to sell liquor to soldiers or sailors, Chicago organizations that have undertaken to aid in the enforcement of this law have found that it has been a battle of long duration, and that while conditions are somewhat better than in the beginning, much remains to be done before the evil is eradicated. According to one who has aided in the fight to protect soldiers, there have been many obstacles in the way of bringing the guilty to justice. The law is a federal act, and there is no city ordinance in Chicago which makes it a crime to sell liquor to a soldier. At first, if a police officer arrested a saloon keeper and took him to the court, the municipal judge reminded the policeman that there was no city ordinance under which a saloon keeper could be punished, this worker stated. If the matter was taken up with a state official, it was found that there was no state law to punish the offender, and it was only after local authorities had shown their inability to cope with the situation, that the federal authorities were appealed to and action taken to put a stop to the sales through cooperation of police and federal authorities.

But even when the federal officers attempted to prevent the sale of liquor to sailors or soldiers in uniform they found it no easy matter to bring offenders to justice. They could watch the saloonkeeper, but the saloonkeeper, though he obeyed the law and refused to sell to a man in uniform, might easily be guilty of aiding in the delivery of liquor to a soldier or a sailor even without his own knowledge of it. It was found by the United States Department of Justice that many bottles of liquor sold to buyers in citizen's clothes were being delivered to men in uniform. So many cases of this kind were reported that at last the Department of Justice issued an order forbidding the sale of bottled liquor over the bar excepting where it was drunk on the premises, with the exception that it could be delivered to a hotel, a railway station or to a private dwelling place, providing a receipt was signed by the one who received it and paid for it.

Now some of the retail saloon keepers have appealed to the Department of Justice, asking that this order be modified, and that persons buying liquor be required to sign affidavits that the liquor is not for men in uniform. The saloon keepers contend that their business is being injured by the order. Here again comes in the conflict of national and state and city authority. The saloon keeper pays for his license, and he wants to make all the money he can out of the liquor business. Some of them do a big business in bottled goods, though they do not sell to soldiers. The order, they contend, is depriving them of the profits they are entitled to, because they have been granted a license to sell bottled liquor, and they have asked that this order be modified. Just what action will be taken by the Department of Justice has not yet been made known.

While some of the saloon keepers were urging that the bottled goods order be modified, the Anti-Saloon League felt that the order did not accomplish much on account of the provision in the order permitting bottled liquors to be delivered to patrons, if received for by them. It was felt by the league that the only order that would stop the sale to soldiers would be an order prohibiting the sale of bottled goods completely. But saloon keepers point out to the Department of Justice that if it does this, it is a measure annuls the liquor dealers' license which has been granted to him by the city and which has legalized his business as far as the city and State are concerned.

PRESIDENT AGAINST SENATOR VARDAMAN

JACKSON, Miss.—President Wilson, through a letter to Myron McNeil, an attorney at Hazelhurst, Miss., has declared that the voters of Mississippi reelect Senator James K. Vardaman to the United States Senate he would regard "their action as a condemnation of my administration." As Senator Vardaman "has been conspicuous among the Democrats in the Senate for his opposition to the Administration," the President's letter was in reply to an inquiry by Mr. McNeil.

PROMOTIONS ASKED BY NAVAL BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Naval Board of Selection on Saturday recommended to Secretary Daniels for promotion to the permanent rank of rear-admiral Captains Albert P. Niblock, John A. Hoogewerff, Marbury Johnston, Edwin A. Anderson, Thomas W. Kincaid, William S. Smith, Charles W. Dyson, Clarence S. Williams and John McDonald.

The following captains were recommended for promotion to the temporary rank of rear-admiral: George R. Clark, William A. Gill, Harold H. Norton, Gustav Kaemmerling, Alexander Halstead, Roger Welles, Charles P. Plunkett, William H. G. Bullard, Joseph W. Oman, Philip Andrews, Josiah McKean, Benton C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol, Newton A. McCully, Henry F. Bryan, Andrew T. Long, Thomas Washington, Guy H. Burrage, Ashley H. Robertson, Carlo B. Brittain, Sam-

uel S. Robinson, Charles F. Hughes and Henry A. Wiley.

Commanders were recommended for promotion to permanent rank of captain as follows: Philip Williams, Douglas E. Dismukes, Bion B. Bierer, Raymond de L. Hasbrouck, Joel R. H. Pringle, Frank H. Clark, Edward H. Campbell, Walter S. Crosley, Martin E. Trench, Orton P. Jackson, Percy N. Oldstead, Frank B. Upchurch, David P. Sellers.

COINAGE FOR ALL ALLIED NATIONS

Plan to Be Proposed at Reno for an International Legal Tender on a Fixed Uniform Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The adoption of an international coinage by the allied nations that shall be legal tendered in each nation of the Allies and that shall be on a uniform basis of the dollar unit will be urged in a resolution by William H. H. Hart, former attorney-general of California, in the convention of mining and banking interests, together with federal officials, that is to meet in Reno, Nev., on Monday for the purpose of determining various pressing and fundamental questions dealing with the mineral production, coinage and international trade and exchange.

This resolution will also propose that the coin value of fine gold per ounce be fixed at the coin value of \$40 per ounce instead of \$20.67 per ounce, and that the coinage of silver be put on the basis of twenty to one, and that its coin value be fixed at \$2 per ounce.

Certificates for exemption granted under these regulations are subject to be reviewed, limited, extended or withdrawn upon proper cause.

Canadians within the present United States draft age, 21 to 31 years, inclusive, are under the law given a period of 60 days to enlist voluntarily in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the office of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in Bromfield Street or they may apply to any British consular officer or civilian recruiting committee. If, however, within that period they do not so enlist they shall, unless exempted, become liable to military service under the laws of the United States. Provisions for those outside the United States draft age are the same with the exception that the period of voluntary enlistment is 30 days.

Some difference between the regulations governing applications of British subjects for exemption and those for Canadian subjects is noted. Exemptions for British subjects, other than Canadians, between the ages of 20 and 44 years must be applied for upon one of the following grounds:

Serious hardship to dependents; business hardship, that is, difficulties due to reduction of the staff of employees; industrial hardship, it being proved that the applicant is indispensable to an industry necessary in the prosecution of the war, and physical unfitness.

An applicant will be entitled to exemption on one of the following grounds: That he is not domiciled in the United States and before coming to the United States was ordinarily resident in some part of the British Dominions other than Great Britain or Canada, or was resident in Great Britain or Canada only for the purpose of education or some other special purpose; that the applicant is a member of some religious sect whose tenets forbid participation in war, or that he is a minister or is in the United States as a student, for the purpose of education, or that he has been rejected as physically unfit or that he has been dishonorably discharged since the beginning of the war from military or naval service.

The Governor, in the same address, brought up the free-speech bugaboo by declaring that he is bound by oath to protect the people in the exercise of their constitutional right of free speech. No one doubts it, but they are wondering why the Governor need give aid and comfort to those who are hindering the prosecution of the war by dwelling on the free-speech question.

Again, the Governor stated that he was bound to protect the people in the exercise of their constitutional right of freedom of religion, and that he "would not interfere with their worship unless their church service is used as a propaganda for our enemy." Once more he mentioned that he had advised to condemn people on racial lines.

The Governor's declarations are regarded in loyalty circles as a plain bid for the votes of men of German origin. In this connection it is recalled that the Lutherans, in church convention assembled, at Clintonville, commanded the Governor for defending the fair name of their State, and protecting them in their rights and privileges, and pledged them their support in the course he has taken.

Students of the political situation say that the Governor, in his race for a nomination for third term, must depend largely on the German vote.

TEXAS GUARD REPLACE REGULARS ON BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas national guard, now being recruited, consisting of two brigades of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, will be federalized at once and sent to the Texas-Mexican border, according to an announcement from the office of Adjutant-General Harley, who has received notice to this effect from the Militia Bureau at Washington. Two brigades of cavalry have already been organized and mustered into state service, and are only awaiting word from Washington to be mobilized and put in readiness for the call into federal service.

It is understood that the North Texas brigade of cavalry will be mobilized at Camp Mabry, near Austin, while the South Texas brigade will be mobilized at Marfa, near the border. These mounted troops will take the places of United States regulars now on border duty, and the regular units will be sent to France at once. The border patrol, it is announced, will in no manner be weakened.

PLAN TO STABILIZE LABOR DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A recent United States Labor Employment Bureau conference here reported on plans for registration of men and women between 18 and 50, to determine their employment, training and fitness for national war work. It was proposed that in order to keep transient labor more stationary, a card clearance system be used, whereby each man be given a card. The laborer, when asking for work, would be asked to show his card and his record and clearance papers indicating that he

RULES FOR DRAFT TREATY EXEMPTION

Grounds Upon Which Applications May be Drawn by Canadian and British in the United States Made Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Applications for exemption from military service in the United States for Canadians between the ages of 20 and 44 years, as agreed to by the Canadian, British and United States governments, must be drawn upon one of the following grounds:

That the applicant is a member of reserve or auxiliary forces of Great Britain or Canada, serving either with the army or navy; that he has served in military or naval forces of some one of the allied governments since the beginning of the war and has been honorably discharged; that he is a clergyman or member of some order of an exclusively religious character; that he is or should be engaged in other work of Canadian national importance for which he has special qualifications; that the Canadian Government now has him in training for some occupation in its interest, or that he is physically unfit for military service.

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CONVALESCENTS CLUB FOR MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Paris Singer, a man of wealth and who has four sons in the war, is planning for the establishment in Palm Beach of a home for convalescent soldiers returning from France. It will be known as the Convalescents Club for Soldiers and Sailors, and already the work of building has commenced. Ten villas and a club house will be built, the villas to contain seven rooms each, and all will be modernly equipped. There will be certain expenses for rent, board and lodging, as in any other club, but it is not the intention to make a profit, the idea being to provide a place where convalescents may rest at nominal expense. In fact, it is proposed to give service at actual cost.

left his last place of employment on government or essential work for good reasons.

The conference was called to make plans for handling skilled and unskilled labor as soon as the government bureaus take over the employment of labor. It was attended by employers and labor agents from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee.

LOYALTY IS AGAIN WISCONSIN ISSUE

Determination of Governor Philipp to Seek a Third Term Puts the Campaign Ahead of Senatorial Contest in Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin is in the midst of another campaign of importance as affecting the State's standing among her sister states. Internally, it is an even more important campaign than the senatorial contest of last spring.

Governor Philipp, in deciding to stand for reelection as the State's "War Governor," and by his scarcely veiled appeal for the support of men of German blood, has raised again all the questions here that ought not to have been raised.

Mr. Philipp was totally lacking in vision during the long period when American rights were being invaded. He would have cut off even the food supplies to the Allies, even though this meant defeat to them. He was against the passage of the selective draft law, preferring to let America respond as best she might with the volunteer system. He would have sent no United States troops to France, leaving the allied line to defend itself and our cause as well.

In a recent speech, Governor Philipp again brought up the subject of peace, saying: "I stand for an honorable peace whenever it is possible, and when it is not possible, I stand for war." He defined his terms of peace as those that would "guarantee a great moral victory for American ideals, and give the peoples of Europe a new freedom by giving them the right to pass upon the question of peace or war in the future." This definition is more significant in what it omits than in what it says. Whatever was in the Governor's thought, the fact stands out that such talk gives aid and comfort to those here who are more concerned that Germany shall not be completely broken than they are in America's winning the war.

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FRONTIER TRAFFIC IN WHEAT TO STOP

United States Officials Pronounce Practice of Citizens of Northern New England States of Buying in Canada to be Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Investigation conducted by inspectors from the United States Food Administration's Washington office along the northern part of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine has disclosed evidence to prove that the residents of these portions of New England have long been in the habit of crossing the border line into Canada and there purchase wheat, wheat products and sugar. The wheat has been secured in large quantities and without observance of the regulation which calls for the purchase of as much substitute as of flour. The sugar has been secured in lots of upward of five pounds.

Such purchases are now declared to be illegal and announcement is made to Vermonters that prosecution to the limit of the law will be unhesitatingly waged against every violator.

The only way by which wheat or its products or sugar can now be secured in any quantity from Canada is by the granting of an individual license from the office of the War Trade Board at Washington. From Aug. 1, this board has declared all general licenses for the importation of wheat, wheat products or sugar void.

Some time ago it was reported from the Vermont Food Administrator to headquarters in Washington that flour was being brought over from Canada into Vermont. Inspectors verified this report, and after a consultation with Canadian food officials the United States Government was informed that the Canadian Government had issued an order forbidding the sale of flour to United States citizens. After this order the importations dropped considerably, but still continued on a scale that demanded attention.

The United States custom officials from the three states now furnish a weekly report to the United States Food Administration at Washington and to the respective states, which shows the importers of Canadian flour and sugar.

Canada has been making heavy exports of flour to the Allies and thousands of barrels pass through Vermont on the way to the seaboard. The flour is purchased through the Wheat Export Company of Canada and a large part of it comes from the Western States as well as from the Dominion. Flour that has been bought in Canada by citizens of the United States has diminished the common stock for overseas shipments.

Now that definite action has been decided upon by the government it will not be necessary to resort to exhortation and patriotic appeal. It puts all three states on an equal basis and the residents thereof.

ATTITUDE OF INDIA TOWARD THE WAR

Good Recruiting Work Done by
New Commissioner of Assam
—Exhorts Britons in India to
Assist the Mother Country

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 10.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—It is a far cry from Peshawar, on the extreme edge of the British border line of north-west India, to Shillong, the capital of Assam, or the North-Eastern frontier Province, as it is sometimes called. But just about the same time as the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Province was exhorting his people to rally to the cause of right and justice, the Hon. Nicholas P. Beatson Bell, the new Chief Commissioner of Assam, was addressing an enthusiastic meeting at Shillong in a similar strain, except, perhaps, that his remarks were slightly less gratulatory in their effect so far as the effort of the Province is concerned. It happens that the Assam Government has one or two little wars on its hands just now, in which respect it is not so well off as the North-West Province, although the latter is usually the more apt to be disturbed of the two. Still this circumstance has not prevented Mr. Beatson Bell from ordering off a number of officials to the war, and promising to send off some more if the age limit is raised sufficiently.

"We in Assam," said the Chief Commissioner at the outset, "have done our duty in no small degree. Already from our small cadre of European officials as many as 148 have joined the army; from the non-officials 229 have done the same; more than 3000 men from the Assam Rifles have joined the regular forces; between 9000 and 10,000 men from the hills have joined the labor corps in France, while nearly 1000 men from Sylhet have gone to work in Mesopotamia. We have added our quota to the tenth Bengal infantry. His Highness the Maharajah of Manipur has contributed a double company to the regular army. Last but not least, the men of Sylhet, hundreds of them, are every day manning the mercantile navy upon the high seas, in constant peril of their lives."

"This is what we have done in the past," proceeded His Honor, "but it is up to us to do more. The need today is greater than it has ever been. To add to our difficulties, the Kukis are now in rebellion, and we are waging an anxious and arduous civil war, which not only dissipates our resources in men and in money, but shuts out all hope of recruitment in a large and very promising portion of the Province. These are our difficulties, but His Majesty has called upon us to help him, and as loyal subjects we must answer his call."

Addressing himself first of all to his "brother Britons," the Chief Commissioner said: "You remember how, at a time of national crisis, an insistent voice spoke again and again to the Hebrew prophet in his cave in Mount Horeb, saying, 'What dost thou here, Elijah?' That voice is now speaking to the conscience of every Briton in India, official and non-official. It is speaking in particular to all the younger men among us. One and all they are eager to join up. Are we doing our duty to the Empire, are we doing our duty to the young men themselves, if we keep them back? I have examined the question carefully, and I have discussed it with leading men of the tea industry, and I have come to the deliberate conclusion that neither the officials nor the non-officials have yet done their utmost. I have therefore determined that every able-bodied British official at the age of 35 and under has not only my permission, but my exhortation to join up. The only exceptions that I make are those who are holding frontier posts, and those who are engaged in the civil war which I have just mentioned. If the Government of India see their way to extend the age from 35 to 40, I shall do my utmost to send every strong man of 40, subject only to the same exceptions. I now put it to you, the captains of the tea industry, are you, or are you not prepared to follow the example which the officials of this Province are setting you? I know that your heart is in this great war, and I put the proposition to you with every confidence."

"I now turn to the Indian members of the Province. In this Province it is hoped (I put the suggestion to you with all confidence) that we shall be able to raise within the coming year at least 5000 men. After all, there are 6,000,000 people in the plains districts of the Province. I do not refer to the hills at present, because in the first place, the hills have already done their duty nobly in the matter of the labor corps, and in the second place there are, as I have told you, very grave troubles in the hills. It is, therefore, up to the plains of Assam to do their duty in providing a fair share of the 500,000 men (called for by the Government of India). In each valley there are 3,000,000 people. In other words, there are 250,000 young men of the proper age in each valley. That is to say, if one man in every 100 joins up we shall contribute our 5000 men. I ask you, the leaders of the Indian community, to join in this great work, heart and soul. I ask you not only to give lip loyalty. I ask you to work in the districts, to go from house to house, to explain the great need of the Empire, and to call on your fellow citizens to do their duty. Above all, I ask you to set a personal example. Those of you

who have sons or nephews of the proper age should come forward as honorable men and be the first to offer them to their King and country. It is not enough to say to others, "Go and do your duty." You must be able to say, "Follow my example and do your duty."

Britons and Indians took part in the subsequent proceedings, and resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging those present to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the service of the Empire, and also to raise 5000 men from Assam.

FUEL PLANS FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Cook County fuel administration is perfecting plans which will be completed within the next two weeks, whereby the people of this county will receive the benefit of a positive price administration, says the Tribune. This work will be headed by Lewis E. Hart, and under his direction the administration will appoint deputy administrators in the 13 sections of the city, and in every suburb

throughout Cook County, who will in turn have price investigators under their jurisdiction.

It will be the exclusive duty of this department to see that prices on coal are properly and efficiently administered, and the general public provided for, which is the first consideration and object of the administration. Any householder or firm will receive an audience at any time on behalf of the deputy administrator in whose section they are located, who will promptly investigate any irregularities or overcharges.

CALIFORNIA TO CONSERVE POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—To reduce the use of electricity in Northern and Central California during the dry period and to save power for war industries, H. G. Butler, State Power Administrator, has issued an order eliminating for August and September, save on Saturdays, Sundays, and

legal holidays, the use of electricity for signs or display of any sort. Further, breweries are to be furnished with only one-half of their average monthly consumption of electricity for power. Unnecessary mileage must be avoided by street railway companies, which are required to make "skip-stops" instead of stopping at every crossing. Interurban electric railways are also instructed to lessen consumption as far as practicable, and city public works departments to reduce street and other lighting to the minimum of public safety.

NEW PLACES OPENED TO WOMEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Large numbers of Negro women are finding employment here in occupations that hitherto have been closed to women. Negro women are working as laborers in lumber yards, getting \$2 a day. Negro women have been working as railroad section hands on the East Side railroads for weeks. In one of the big department stores 25 Negro girls from 17 to 25 years old are running the elevators.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street

The August Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

Now in progress on the Fifth Floor, and to be continued throughout the month,

offers an opportunity which is unsurpassed at this time for obtaining choice, individually selected Rugs

at prices that are actually lower than those now being quoted in the open market

The assortment of Rugs ready for selection is of phenomenal magnitude, and includes many large and unusual sizes, thus presenting rare facilities for obtaining precisely the type and size of rug desired.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST ARE

Small Oriental Rugs . . . at \$24.00 to 46.00
Medium-size Oriental Rugs, at 58.00 to 110.00
Room-size Oriental Rugs, at 135.00 to 785.00

B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of all Oriental rugs sold by them.

Rugs purchased at this Sale will, if desired, be stored without extra charge until the Autumn.

Further Large Reductions

have been made in the prices of

Women's Cotton Frocks

affecting by far the greater part of the remaining stock

These Frocks will be placed on sale Monday in three groups, at the unprecedented prices of

\$3.00, 4.00 & 5.00

Separate Cotton Skirts

offer extraordinary values at the very special prices of

\$2.00, 3.00 & 4.00

(Madison Avenue section, Third Floor)

A Linen Sale

for Monday and Tuesday, will offer unusual price advantages in the following:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths each . . . \$4.75, 6.00, 7.50 & 9.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . . . \$6.00, 7.50 & 8.50

All-linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen . . . \$8.50 & 10.00

Union Huckaback Towels (linen-and-cotton) hemstitched, per dozen . . . \$5.40 & 7.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen . . . \$3.00, 4.50 & 6.00

Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets 13 pieces, each with linen center, set \$4.75

Cottage Luncheon Sets 13 pieces, scalloped and embroidered in white, blue or green; per set . . . \$2.50

Cottage Dresser Scarfs (size 18x54 inches) scalloped and embroidered in blue . . . each \$1.50 & 2.25

(Fourth Floor)

A Great Reduction Sale of

Women's Blouses

will be opened on Monday in the Department on the Second Floor.

Extraordinary Values will be offered in

LINGERIE BLOUSES

in a number of desirable styles, some of them the remainder of special purchases, but the larger part taken from the regular stock. All will be marked, for immediate clearance, at the greatly reduced price of

\$2.00 each

CHINA SILK BLOUSES

in white or black; reduced to \$3.75

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

in white, bisque and flesh-pink, reduced to \$4.75

AUSTRIA AND HER WAR PRISONERS

Prominent Serbian Tells of Treatment Meted Out to His Fellow Countrymen—Northern Serbian Districts Depopulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Zivko Topalovich, barrister-at-law and one of the leaders of the Serbian Socialistic Democracy, was recently released from Austrian captivity. He is a lieutenant in the Serbian Army and was captured three years ago and brought to an internment camp in Austria-Hungary as a prisoner of war. At a meeting held at Corfu under the presidency of Dr. Ninchitch, Minister for Public Works, Mr. Topalovich gave a lecture dealing with the conditions of the Serbian war prisoners in the Austrian internment camps. His narrative is genuine and exceedingly valuable. With his excellent knowledge of the German language and thanks to his being a well-known personality in the Austrian Social Democracy, he was able to furnish Serbia important information touching the life and treatment of war prisoners as well as the civil population scattered all over Austria-Hungary in various internment camps.

"Tired and hungry," Mr. Topalovich writes, "exhausted from the strain of long fighting and marching and from the need of all the most elementary necessities of life, our prisoners arrived from their march from Serbia to Upper Hungary, in rags, barefooted and half-starved to the places allotted for their internment. And what places! Vast muddy, boggy ground, from which everywhere sprang water, inclosed by barbed wire, without roads or a single building even provisionally made; and in such inclosures our prisoners were driven and herded like cattle. These 'internment camps' represented the common Hungarian Pustas, or deserts, so to speak. The half-starved prisoners were compelled to make their own shelters. A great number of them died before the completion of these shelters. The epidemics made terrible havoc among them. The greatest mortality among our war prisoners at this time was due chiefly to these bad arrangements and lack of shelter. Those who remained alive were dispersed in various camps consisting of a barbed wire inclosure provided with huts made of wood. In summer time these huts afforded some kind of shelter, but in winter they offered no protection against the terrible Carpathian cold."

"The bulk of our prisoners arrived after the over-run of Serbia in the winter of 1915, and in the spring of 1916. A great number of them perished in spite of the fact that they found huts already constructed and a somewhat regular life in these internment camps. With the arrival of new prisoners, the already overcrowded camps and huts became entirely intolerable. At this time the Austro-Hungarian authorities simply depopulated the northern districts of Serbia by carrying into captivity all the Serbian population without respect to age or sex. The frontier population suffered most, being carried away and interned all over Northern Hungary. In this winter, which was very long and exceedingly cold, it seemed as if all the evils had conspired together to exterminate our people. The icy cold Carpathian nights were not judged by a thermometer, but the number of dead bodies of the Serbian soldiers."

"There was no coal. Cards for coal existed nominally, but in spite of this fact, even the officers sometimes did not see a single piece of coal during a whole week. Beetroot were the only food available. When the first spring days came, the soldiers started to eat grass from the neighboring meadows."

"In almost all these camps our people are mercilessly exploited by incessant and heavy work which is beyond their strength. Hungry and weak they are driven into the munition factories, the sugar factories and mines, working there under the most difficult circumstances. Very often there is neither air nor light. No matter whether they work or not there is no possibility of finding any kind of food; they only have the food allotted them and nothing else. Under such conditions the prisoners are perishing."

"The terrible state of our prisoners is still more aggravated on the battlefield. Serbian war prisoners are employed in work which is forbidden by the law of nations. They are employed in the firing lines to perform such duties which should be performed by the enemy fighting forces. How many of our war prisoners perished as a consequence of wounds received, hunger and cold, nobody can tell."

"Being in the war zone, they are all subjected to a régime of terror and for the smallest offense they are shot, shooting, killing and beating, irrespective of hunger and cold, is being done mercilessly. During the Russo-German fighting in the region of Prripet, where the construction of roads and railways was practically impossible and where even the cattle could not move, the Serbian war prisoners were employed to drag wagons with provisions and ammunition for the Austrian troops. For nearly a year these prisoners were employed on such work."

"The Austrian 'straff' régime prevailed everywhere; at the front, in the factories, in the internment camps, as well as in occupied Serbia. This régime of beating and killing with the butt ends of rifles and with heavy sticks is being applied everywhere and on everybody without any distinction in age or sex; all are beaten, males and females, old and young. This régime is particularly applied to the Serbian people. But it seems that all this does not satisfy the infuriated Austrian jacks. A great number of

Serbian people have been sent to Asia Minor under the tender mercy of the Turks. In these most bitter and cruel times, the Austrian soldiers exclaim: 'You see, we are suffering and starving, but we are helping you. Our Kaiser has compassion for you, but where are your allies and your government?'

"Even in such moments," Mr. Topalovich writes in conclusion, "the majority of our people do not lose their hopes, and their morale is high. They are suffering without uttering a single word of reproach to anyone."

SALOON WORKER NON-ESSENTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis District Draft Appeals Board has overruled the findings of certain ward draft boards and holds that a man who is engaged in the business of owning and managing or working in a saloon is in a non-essential business and must obey the work-or-fight order.

PACKERS SEEK TO AVOID THE ISSUE

Criticisms of Trade Commission's Report Reveal Apparent Effort to Hide Behind an Entirely Acceptable Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The way in which the American meat packers have attempted to convert the main features of packing-house profit regulation to their own advantage—maximum profit regulations which in themselves do extremely little regulating—is illustrated in utterances for the public benefit, recently made by the two leading packers. For instance, Swift & Co.,

now larger in volume than any other single business of the kind.

During the month of June, the Conservation and Reclamation Division repaired, in the various shops connected with the camps and cantonments, a total of 1,184,033 articles of clothing and equipment. This included 284,111 pairs of shoes, 49,159 hats, 71,496 overcoats, 48,631 coats, 141,420 pairs of breeches, 55,246 flannel shirts, 202,204 undershirts, 216,655 pairs of drawers, 6,171 pairs of stockings, 38,472 pairs of leggings, 25,439 blankets and 44,954 other items.

TOWN TO OWN TROLLEY ROAD

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Mayor Sweet

has called a special meeting of the Municipal Council for Monday evening, at which time the Briggs Corner end of the Taunton & Pawtucket Street Railway, it is expected, will be purchased for \$18,000. Work will start at once on repairs so that operation of the road will be resumed Sept. 1. This will be the first wholly municipally owned railway in the State.

MICHIGAN SENATE SITUATION PROBLEM

Political Forecasters Upset by Changing Conditions but Impartial Critics Find Ford Candidacy Strong in Both Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The primary campaign to pick a successor for William Alden Smith of Michigan, in the United States Senate, continues to be a problem to political forecasters. Henry Ford is the outstanding character in the race, as his name will go on both tickets. But although every issue in the campaign centers about Mr. Ford, he is the only inactive candidate. He is not doing anything to further his

conference which proposed the Ford campaign.

On the Republican ticket, Mr. Ford has three opponents. One, William G. Simpson of Detroit, is not seriously considered. He was third in the presidential primary in which Mr. Ford defeated Senator Smith. In that election, also, Mr. Ford was not an avowed candidate. He even issued a statement asking his friends not to vote for him after his name could not be removed from the ballot for technical reasons. But he defeated the Senator and Republican leaders fear he will be nominated on both tickets in this primary, then withdraw from theirs, and leave them without a candidate.

Truman H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, and now commander of the New York Naval District, is said to have strong imprisonment for a speech he made in his home state, and is now under sentence of five years' imprisonment. Chase S. Osborn, the fourth Republican candidate, is also a Roosevelt man. He was one of the governors who asked Colonel Roosevelt to form the Progressive Party.

Impartial critics concede Mr. Ford the Democratic nomination with better than an even chance to win the Republican nomination from Mr. Newberry, the second choice. Mr. Ford would then have to withdraw from one ticket by law.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The building operations in the larger cities of the country were much less in 1917 than in 1916, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. In 60 selected cities 199,738 permits were issued or buildings erected in 1917, a decrease of 70,044. The cost of these operations was \$584,193,378 in 1917, as against \$899,684,512 in 1916, a decrease of \$315,491,134, or 35 per cent. The building operations in Greater New York cost \$90,221,357, in Chicago \$49,167,990, in Detroit \$39,666,800, in Philadelphia \$33,050,220, and in Cleveland \$30,483,750.

Of the 60 cities selected, 48 showed decrease and 12 showed increase. The decrease in Greater New York was \$109,010,819, or 55 per cent; in Chicago, \$63,687,160, or 56 per cent; and in Philadelphia, \$16,269,005, or 33 per cent. Waterbury, Conn., where the building operations cost \$5,622,930, showed the largest increase—\$2,292,930, or 54 per cent. The other cities that showed increase were Akron, Atlanta, Chester, Denver, El Paso, Hartford, Los Angeles, New Haven, Omaha, Sioux City and Youngstown.

For 1917 a total of 145 cities reported operations costing \$867,415,605. For 1916 practically the same cities reported operations costing \$1,024,211,657. Of the 145 cities reporting for 1917, 129 stated operations by classes of structures. The total cost of the buildings erected in them was \$632,694,952. The part of this amount expended on wooden buildings was \$168,230,958, or 27 per cent; on brick hollow-tile buildings \$322,147,677, or 51 per cent; on stone buildings, \$459,168, or less than 1 per cent; on concrete buildings, \$66,511,300, or 11 per cent; and on steel skeleton buildings, \$58,440,361, or 9 per cent.

PORTLAND FUEL YARD

PORTLAND, Me.—The Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the decree of the Maine Supreme Court in dismissing a bill in equity brought against the city of Portland by ten citizens who sought to restrain the city from establishing a coal yard for the people. The city may now establish a municipal fuel yard in accordance with the vote of the city government five years ago, if it still desires to do so.

BOSTON SUNDAY RECORD

BOSTON, Mass.—With the issue of Aug. 11, the Boston Record began printing a Sunday issue at 2 cents a copy, in addition to its regular weekly evening edition which sells at 1 cent.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

COUNCIL LOYALTY IS QUESTIONED

Hearst Counsel Charges Unfairness in New Mexico—Defense Upholds Governor's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—The loyalty of the New Mexico Council of the United States Government to the United States Government in conducting its alleged boycott crusade against the Hearst magazines was questioned by the attorney asked by the International Magazine Company to halt the boycott. He declared the council was directly opposing the policy of the government, disregarding President Wilson's recent appeal against the mob spirit, disregarding Secretary Baker's order that "representatives of the government" should not "criticize any," and by attempting to show that the judiciary had failed to do its duty in protecting the people of New Mexico against Hearst was indulging in a sweeping criticism of the whole policy of the government and conduct of the war.

The attorney charged the council with being un-American, unjust and unfair in, as alleged, refusing a hearing to a representative of the Hearst publications, and alleged that it was unlawfully seeking to invade the field of Congress and the Espionage Act in attempting, extra-judicially, to pass upon the loyalty or disloyalty of citizens.

The government of the State was declared by the attorney to have joined with the council in "illegal and unlawful acts." He declared the council had been unable to find anything disloyal in the magazines, and had to adduce alleged quotations from the newspapers, which, he declared, were garbled and misrepresented.

James M. Hervey, legal adviser to Governor Lindsey, the latter one of the defendants, opened the argument for the defense, stating that the general argument would be based upon two broad grounds: First, that the statutes applicable to private concerns and actions of individuals in peace time cannot be applied strictly to administrative boards in war time.

Second, that over and above the charges of conspiracy and politics in the case must be placed the power and purpose of the State Council of Defense and other state officers to pursue their conception of patriotic duty in guarding the public welfare in a critical period.

T. B. Catron of the council, former United States Senator, declared that national necessity places the council above laws or constitutions, and the slow processes of the law were in effect declared inadequate in time of war. Mr. Catron said it was as justifiable to suppress Hearst publications which have not yet offended as to dynamite buildings yet untouched to stop a conflagration. It was also declared that acts of the council are in effect acts of the Governor, who cannot be interfered with by the judiciary, and that under the new code of Congress the federal judges on a supreme or circuit court judge must sit when the constitutionality of a state statute is attacked. The contention in brief, was that the National Council of Defense and its branches are invested with extraordinary powers in war time and ordinary legal processes must give place in view of the needs of the national safety.

SHIPYARD TAKEN OVER

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—It is announced that the Emergency Fleet Corporation has taken over the operation of the Newcomb Shipbuilding & Dock Company at Hampton. The company has on hand about 12 contracts for the government.

candidacy, and recently refused to go to Washington with a Detroit coal committee, on the grounds that such action might be interpreted as a political move.

Mr. Ford says he dislikes politicians and does not believe in such things. He asserts that his fellow-citizens know him and can nominate him if they want to. He will serve them, he says, to the best of his ability. But beyond his statement in the Capitol several weeks ago, when urged by President Wilson to run, he will say nothing definite. He announced there he would accept a nomination to the Senate if it were offered him.

The Washington statement made no allusion to any party, and Mr. Ford has refused to say anything on that point. Accordingly, friends in each party nominated him. Republicans claimed this was a trick of the Democrats to enable the latter to invade the Republican primary and beat the field by voting for Mr. Ford. At the last minute, however, James W. Helme entered the Democratic primary in opposition, and defeated any prospects of such a proceeding.

Mr. Helme, editor of the State Grange publications, is not an organization Democrat. He is allied with another independent, Edward Frensdorff, acting Jackson prison warden, who is running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination against John W. Bailey of Battle Creek, the selection of the party leaders in the

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An Advance August Sale of Two Hundred

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' AUTUMN SUITS

Slattery's Individualized Fashions—Reflecting the Smartest and Most Distinctive Features of the Authentic Autumn Styles

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October prices will be \$45.00 to \$75.00

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Charge customers' purchases will be charged on bills rendered November First.

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REPLY MADE TO GENERAL HERTZOG

Premier of the Union of South Africa Denies Assertions Made by Opposition Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRETORIA, South Africa.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, General Botha addressed the meeting of the Transvaal Provincial Congress of the South African Party and replied to the speeches recently made by General Hertzog.

In spite of the attitude of the Nationalists during the past session which had been one of carpentry and distrust, General Botha said that the government had come victorious and untarnished out of these attacks and the South African Party had never stood more unanimously or honestly together. With regard to General Hertzog's speeches at Paarl and Smithfield, General Botha said that he had been playing with fire and had now called a halt. The whole propaganda was a mere attempt to gain votes and he had begun to realize that he was in the wrong.

A great united South Africa had been established. Those who were hoisting the Vierkleur on every possible occasion were, in reality, dragging through the mire the flag for which thousands had fallen, and which all respected. There must be an end to the talk of raising commandos and inciting the people, and he appealed to his followers not to wait till it became necessary for the government to proclaim martial law. He urged that everyone should try and bring about reunion. The South African Party had been urged to embody republican propaganda in its program, but he held that they should stand by the Constitution—their Magna Charta, born out of the wishes of the two sections of the population. The South African Party was the responsible party. If today they were to declare themselves in favor of a republic, the immediate result would be recourse to arms, and he was not prepared to countenance that. To establish a republic would require the majority of the Dutch as well as of the English-speaking section, and he felt convinced that they would not get that majority.

Referring to Dr. Malan's plea for a republic, General Botha said that whatever happened the Cape would never assist in the attempts to establish a republic, and that was the reason why the Nationalists did not press their propaganda there. They had nothing to fear from England, who was their friend and help today, and no one needed to fear as to the future. There were, he continued, many important matters requiring solution before 1920, as for instance, the question of the reunification of the Provincial Councils and the Senate. He appealed to the people of South Africa to put their own house in order, to settle their local affairs soon, because when the war was over all kinds of other matters would have to be dealt with.

Referring to General Hertzog's speech at Smithfield, General Botha said that his assertion was absolutely untrue that an English Parliament could pass a conscription law for South Africa to commandeer men to fight in Europe. The only body that could pass a law for South Africa was the South African Parliament. All the British Government could do was to withdraw the South African Constitution by compulsion or force, but who would dream of such a step being taken. As to the establishment of an Imperial Government and Parliament over all the other dominion parliaments, he asked who would be in favor of such a Parliament in which they would naturally be in the minority.

He stated that he would never agree to conscription measures in South Africa to force men to go to the front, but those who did not wish to go ought not to stand in the way of others who did wish to go or prevent people from recruiting, because it was the liberty of the world that was at stake. If Germany came there they might share the lot of Rumania or Ukraine. They must work for a great South African people in which the two sections stand on a footing of absolute equality, trust, confidence and mutual good will.

GENERAL MILLER ON THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Articles urging the need of allied intervention in Russia and expressing a hopeful point of view on the subject of the likelihood of the cooperation of the anti-Bolshevik elements, have been contributed by General Miller, formerly commandant of an army corps under Brusiloff in Galicia and now president of the Ital-Russian League, to papers as widely divergent in their outlook as the Unita and the Idea Nazionale. In commenting on an article on "The Entente and Russia," which appeared in the former paper, he takes exception to the assertion that "the great majority of Russian peasants wish to have no more war." It would be better, he declares, to say that after the revolution of 1917 they did not wish for any more war, seeing that little is known as to their present point of view, and there is reason to think it may have changed since March, 1917. It would be still more correct, he considers, to say that the peasant in his demands for peace simply wished for a return of the material conditions existing before the war. The peasants, he declares, were not weary of the war, for the war enriched them, and as long as the supply of articles necessary to them did not fall they were contented.

General Miller asserts that hundreds of thousands of letters addressed to the soldiers from their peasant relations from the country districts all over Russia came before

him in connection with the military censorship, and for a long time they nearly all expressed quiet satisfaction at an increasing prosperity. It was only in the second half of 1916 that complaints began to be heard as the difficulty of procuring different things, such as leather and iron, especially iron for horseshoes, increased. The peasant attributed this state of things entirely to the war and believed those who told him that if peace were made these uncomfortable conditions would at once come to an end. Moreover Tzernoff's decrees putting the land at the peasants' disposal provided the defeatists with a fresh argument, and they asked the peasant soldiers what was the use of going on fighting and risking disaster at the very moment when the revolution was bringing them the land as the reward for their efforts?

General Miller declares further that the exhortations of Albert Thomas, Vandervelde, Henderson, and others were made to serve the purposes of the defeatist propagandists. The Soviet leaders never failed to lead the discussions on to the subject of the question of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium and the "irredenta" territories, and the speeches made on these subjects in unknown languages, cleverly translated and commented upon by convinced defeatists, gave the impression that these "gentlemen," these "ministers," whom the mass of soldiers and workmen entirely refused to consider as Socialists and proletarians, these "bourgeois" wished to make the Russian people conquer provinces for the benefit of France and Italy.

It follows, according to General Miller, that the Russian peasant has not, even in the past, been opposed to war itself, so long as he was able to obtain what he wanted to supply his needs. The peasant soldier only declared himself against the war after a strong propaganda had been carried on and the land divided, and the workman soldier only came out against the war under the pressure of the difficult conditions of life in the towns and above all under the influence of the International-Socialist propaganda which accused the Allies of imperialism, and proclaimed the disinterestedness of Germany, whose soldiers were so ready for fraternization at the front. Peace has not brought a realization of the hopes of these three categories of Russian peasants, and this fact, combined with administrative anarchy, has made the difficulties of life in the country and in the cities almost intolerable.

Hence the discontent of the masses is no longer directed against the war but against these conditions and against chaos and anarchy. Only those, General Miller declares, who have burned their boats and taken definitely to brigandage support the régime which has followed the Bolshevik peace. This is not to say that the disappointed Russian peasants and workers are longing for war nor that after all the defeatist propaganda they have the same fighting spirit they once had, but General Miller considers that, weary of anarchy, they would rally to those who could assure them order, regular work, and an assured way of life, and that, brave by nature, they would again make as good soldiers as they showed themselves to be during the first three years of the war. Apart from such considerations, there is, however, he maintains, a category of peasants who have learned to detest the German as the invader and the new master who takes their corn and their goods; Ukraine serving as an object lesson.

In a later article he declares that it is impossible under present conditions to ask that the majority of the people should support the new government which should declare itself in opposition to the Bolsheviks. There is only one possible way open, and that is to have confidence in the political leaders who should have the courage to declare an anti-Bolshevik government and to put the allied troops at its disposal, with the object of supporting it in its early days and in its efforts to reorganize the civil services.

ST. LOUIS ORDNANCE DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of the ordnance department, has selected St. Louis as the headquarters of a new war munitions production division, and has named Marvin E. Singleton as district ordnance chief. Mr. Singleton is a bank director and manager of an East Side cotton oil company. He will be in charge of 2000 men.

POINTS OF VIEW IN ITALIAN POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—That there are a number of different points of view prevalent in Italy at the present time which make themselves heard more or less clearly in the press, is fairly obvious. Even the ranks of what have been known, at any rate in the past,

NEW NAVAL RADIO SCHOOL BUILDING

Structure Erected on Cambridge Common First of Thirteen to Be Utilized by 4000 Sailors From All Over United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Opening of the new quarters of the United States Naval Radio School here today marks an era of increased activity upon the part of the institution, which now has a student enrollment of more than 4000 sailors from all parts of the United States. The building, which is situated on historic Cambridge Common, near the point where Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775, is the first of 13 new structures to be utilized by the school, and is provided with many unusual facilities for furnishing the best possible instruction in radio telephony.

Indeed, the new schoolroom is a model of its kind, and ideas and the practical experience of more than 50 specialists have been incorporated in the system followed out. A notable time record was also made in equipping the building, which will be used as a model by the Navy Department, only about seven working days being required completely to install the apparatus and perfect the wiring, which is of complicated nature.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gained from figures; 4200 feet of wire being used under the operating tables, and 7000 feet in connections of the alternator switchboard. More than 1000 feet of telephone cable has been installed, each containing 18,000 feet of wire.

The upper hall has 1008 operating positions, and 12 tables seating 21 tables of 48 men each. There are also two master tables and one superior table, so arranged that immediate communication with any system may be secured. A speaking telephone system for making verbal announcements to classes is another detail which has been provided.

With the occupancy of the building, the single shift plan will be followed, and there will be additional opportunities for study and recreation.

Between the hours of 7:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. there will be three study periods of approximately two hours each. An extra period from 7:30 until 9:00 p. m. on school days and on Saturday afternoon from 1:30 to 3:30 will be conducted for students who do not make qualifying marks on the weekly examinations. A class room for men who desire to write up their logs and for study purposes is another feature of the building.

In an announcement made by an officer of the school, men are urged to make the most of the new building and to make every effort to become proficient radio operators. "Not a moment should be wasted that will delay your joining the fleet," he states. "No man can help feeling proud that he is a part of the radio department of the navy, and that, brave by nature, they would again make as good soldiers as they showed themselves to be during the first three years of the war. Apart from such considerations, there is, however, he maintains, a category of peasants who have learned to detest the German as the invader and the new master who takes their corn and their goods; Ukraine serving as an object lesson.

"You can show your appreciation of these advantages by keeping your mind and body clean, living an upright life, by being studious, and diligently applying yourself to the tasks set before you. Resolve to be the honor man of your class, and keep constantly before you the fact that you must be ever going ahead. If you are a real 14-carat American, you will be satisfied only if on top. Therefore let us start off with a rush and continue until you are qualified to stand side by side with the men of the fleet who are waiting to conquer the enemy. Your progress is being watched, therefore keep moving."

Lieut.-Commander Nathaniel F. Ayer is at the head of the school, which was opened in Cambridge a little over a year ago. Since that time its membership has increased from about 60 students to the present quota of more than 4000, the average course being of 16 weeks duration.

NEW BEDFORD FARE INCREASE
BOSTON, Mass.—The Public Service Commission has approved the petition of the New Bedford & Onset Street Railway Company for a fare increase of a cent, provided the company extends its ticket system to additional parts of its lines. The fare approved is seven cents, the present rate being six.

ST. LOUIS ORDNANCE DIVISION
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**POINTS OF VIEW
IN ITALIAN POLITICS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—That there are a number of different points of view prevalent in Italy at the present time which make themselves heard more or less clearly in the press, is fairly obvious. Even the ranks of what have been known, at any rate in the past,

as the "interventionist" parties, that is, those parties which demand a strong war policy, contain sections which are in their views poles apart. On the one hand there are those who, while professing democratic opinions, claim to be, in an especial degree, the followers of Mazzini, and of a Mazzinian ideal in national as in international matters, among whom may be cited as typical the writers in the Unita group, and there are the Nationalists whose organ is the Idea Nazionale. The Unita does not hesitate to describe the Nationalists, or at any rate some of them, as the "Prussians" of Italy, and it accuses them of having given a wrong impression of Italy and of their real tendencies in other countries.

The Nationalist policy is an imperialistic one, the expansion and the greatness of Italy being their avowed object.

The new agreement between the great banks, or the banking "trust" as it has been called, is cited, in an article in the Idea Nazionale, by Maurizio Maravilla, together with the great activities of the Ansaldo firm recently made public, as typical of what he considers the new Italy to be. It is, he thinks, a type of the "social political" phenomena which are taking place in Italy and are signs of the passage of a "liberal Italy to a Nationalist Italy." The war, he declares, has created a new Italy; this "new state" is to be seen in these great business undertakings of the banks and the manufacturers. Italy, he affirms in conclusion, is beginning her victorious after-war career. The wide divergence of this point of view from that of such newspapers as the Secolo or the Unita, to name two only, is obvious.

On the subject of the Jugo-Slavs there was for a long time a strong controversy between the groups: the Nationalists attacking the Slavophil policy advanced by the Unita and other papers.

Latterly, however, the Idea Nazionale has changed its tone, and has approved of the agreement between Italy and the subject nationalities. In fact, in a recent article on Signor Orlando, Enrico Corradini, one of the writers in the Idea Nazionale, said of the Prime Minister that he had known the time at which an agreement with the subject peoples of Austria would be useful and necessary. This, however, bears no resemblance to the Mazzinian ideal proclaimed by the other group.

COAL PRICE RAISED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have made an order providing for an increase of 1s. 6d. per ton in the price of all coal dispatched from the colliery for consumption in the United Kingdom on and after July 8, to meet the cost of the increased war wage recently granted to the miners. The prices of coal for shipment for export and as bunkers are increased by 2s. per ton in the case of all vessels

the loading of which is commenced on or after July 8, the 2s. being made up of 1s. 6d. to meet the cost of the war wage, and 6d. to meet increased dock, etc. charges. The Board of Trade have also issued directions under which they assume responsibility for the payment of the war wage as from June 30, and to provide funds for so doing, are to be credited by the collieries with 4s. per ton on all coal disposed of on and after that date. This insures that the whole of the increases in prices which have been granted to meet the cost of the war wage shall be specifically applied to that purpose.

NEW BEDFORD FARE INCREASE
BOSTON, Mass.—The Public Service Commission has approved the petition of the New Bedford & Onset Street Railway Company for a fare increase of a cent, provided the company extends its ticket system to additional parts of its lines. The fare approved is seven cents, the present rate being six.

ST. LOUIS ORDNANCE DIVISION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of the ordnance department, has selected St. Louis as the headquarters of a new war munitions production division, and has named Marvin E. Singleton as district ordnance chief. Mr. Singleton is a bank director and manager of an East Side cotton oil company. He will be in charge of 2000 men.

**POINTS OF VIEW
IN ITALIAN POLITICS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—That there are a number of different points of view prevalent in Italy at the present time which make themselves heard more or less clearly in the press, is fairly obvious. Even the ranks of what have been known, at any rate in the past,

VERMONT LINES ARE CONSOLIDATED

Changes Under Direction of Federal Authorities to Simplify Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Consolidation of the various railroad systems in Vermont under the direction of the federal authorities made considerable progress during the past week, with the taking over by the Central Vermont of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, and the placing under a single superintendent the management of the freight and passenger traffic in Northern Vermont.

It is reported that in addition to giving up the operation of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, the Boston & Maine Railroad will also relinquish to the Central Vermont the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad. This latter line of 120 miles stretches across the northern part of Vermont from the Boston & Maine Railroad at St. Johnsbury to the Central Vermont Railroad at Highgate. Like the Montpelier & Wells River, the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain has been operated at a loss for several years, and at one time the management of the Boston & Maine considered closing it altogether.

All trains between this city and Wells River will leave from the Central Vermont station, as the old station will be closed.

Similar changes have been put into operation in Burlington, and duplication in handling freight and passengers by the Rutland and Central Vermont in that city will be eliminated through the joint use of the 440-foot freight house of the latter company.

One of the changes for handling freight in Burlington under consideration is the establishment of a schedule by which freight for certain points will be accepted only on certain dates. This will enable the traffic managers to accept freight for two directions on alternate days.

The railroad freight house in Burlington is the largest in the State.

AIRCRAFT EXHIBITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa.—An exhibition of arts, crafts and photography, organized by the Port Elizabeth Publicity Association, has been held at the Old Museum building in

the CECILIAN

The Perfect Player Piano

VICTOR & FARRAND

Pianos and Player Pianos

BUSH & LANE

Upright and Grand Pianos

THE CECILIAN

The Perfect Player Piano

VICTOR & FARRAND

Pianos and Player Pianos

**ALL LEADING MAKES OF
TALKING MACHINES**

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise

BUSH & LANE PIANO CO.

SEATTLE STORE

1519 Third Avenue

J. S. GRAHAM, Inc.

Cloaks, Gowns,

Millinery, Suits,

Dresses and Waists

Complete Assortments and

Moderate Prices at All Times.

SEATTLE, WASH.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

NATIONAL DOUBLES AT LONGWOOD

Fifty-Eight Players Entered for Lawn Tennis Classic—Many Former Champions to Compete in Annual Event

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Fifty-eight entries have been received for the national lawn tennis doubles tournament which opens this morning on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline. Players from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Augusta, Me., China, Japan and California are entered in the event as well as several Massachusetts experts, including H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright, present holders of the state title.

Three teams are figured to be in the running for the national title. These are Wright and Johnson, N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell, veterans who have been set down to make a good showing by followers of the game, and B. C. Wright and F. B. Alexander, the latter one of the winners of the patriotic tournaments held last year.

Considerable interest centers on the match in which Ichiya Kumagae is paired with H. L. Taylor of Brooklyn. Followers of the net game declare that the Japanese player has improved a great deal since he was seen in Boston a couple of years ago. At that time he was good enough to be ranked as fifth on the United States list, trailing such players as R. N. Williams, 2d, W. M. Johnston, G. M. Church and R. L. Murray. Recently the Japanese has won the New York State and Metropolitan championships.

W. L. Wei, a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team which won the New England intercollegiate title and who also holds the championship of China is entered for the tourney. Another entry which promises a high grade of tennis is that of W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, who drew byes in the first round. They are the present western doubles champions and have held the title for the past three years, omitting 1917, when the tournament was canceled.

Other matches expected to attract interest include the clash between H. Kersey and E. H. Hendrickson, the latter the winner of the New England intercollegiate singles title last spring, and E. T. Thomas and J. B. Hughes. B. Rice, the Yale player who made such a fine showing in the state singles against N. W. Niles, the veteran player, is matched to play with A. N. Reggio against A. P. Bryant and W. A. Hopkins. Both of these matches give promise of good tennis.

The receipts of the tourney, which starts this morning, will be given to the Army and Navy departments' Commission on Training Camp Activities, to provide tennis courts and equipment in the United States and abroad for men in the service. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted without charge to the week's meeting. All of the matches are to be the best three out of five. The drawings are as follows:

First Round

E. Simons and L. E. Mahan vs. K. Fisher and S. Dunnack.
N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell vs. J. A. Cousins and E. B. Miles.
A. P. Bryant and W. A. Hopkins vs. A. N. Reggio and L. Rice.
Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden Jr. vs. H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright.
H. L. Taylor and H. L. Hendrickson vs. E. F. Thomas and J. E. Hughes.
E. H. Hinzen and J. F. O'Boyle vs. S. L. Beals and W. Rand.
J. Nowell and A. Kent vs. E. Page and E. Baker.
Ichiya Kumagae and H. L. Taylor vs. G. W. Wright and K. Shaw.
W. L. Wei and W. W. McKibben vs. Harry Taylor and R. M. Currier.
J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheaf vs. H. B. Flinch and W. L. Wei.
H. B. Bretz and R. C. Seaver vs. F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright.
J. D. E. Jones and R. N. Dana vs. F. J. Sullivan and Richard Bishop.
C. Colleter and I. Kent vs. T. B. Plimpton and C. B. Wilbar.

Second Round

Alex Her and H. B. O'Boyle vs. winner of Simons-Mahan and Fisher-Dunnack match.
W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick vs. W. Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs.

WALLEN SETS NEW AQUATIC RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. L. Wallen Jr., of the Great Lakes naval training station is today holding the American record for the 880-yard swim in tidal salt water following his successful defense of the half-mile championship title of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Pelham Bay naval training station, Saturday, when he won the event in 11m. 27.1-ss. Norman Ross of California, now in the United States aviation service was the holder of the former record of 11m. 27.4-ss. made at Honolulu in 1917.

Ludy Langer, now a lieutenant in the United States infantry gave Wallen a great race for the title. He was right after the winner over the whole course, and finished only a yard and a half behind him. H. L. Krueger of Honolulu finished third.

Langer is in the army and has not had the opportunity to keep in swimming form. At the 220-yard mark he was three yards behind. At the next turn of the 110-yard course he had managed to creep a yard closer but the next lap put him four yards behind. When the swimmers passed the 550-yard mark Langer had crept up to within one yard of Wallen, and it looked as if he would pass him, but by the next turn the champion had regained a two-yard lead. Both swimmers sprinted the last 220 yards, Lan-

NATIONAL DOUBLES AT LONGWOOD

ger finishing about a yard and a half behind the victor. Krueger came in about 10s. after Lieutenant Langer. Leo Gichel also swam, but went wide of the course and dropped out.

D. P. Kahanamoku, the famous Hawaiian, swam in a 110-yard invitation race. He gave an 8s. handicap to Krueger, who won in 55.3-ss. Kahanamoku swam the course in 55.4s.

Half-Mile, National, A. U. Championships—W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes

5th. T. L. Luder, Laredo, Tex., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., second; H. L. Krueger, Honolulu, third. Time—11m. 27.4s.

110-Yard Swim, Invitation—Won by H.

L. Krueger, Honolulu (2s.); D. P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu (scratch), second; John Newman, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (1s.), third. Time—27.4s.

110-Yard Swim—Won by Clarence Lane, Honolulu; Arfman, Pelham Bay N. T. S., second; Mannie, third. No time taken.

440-Yard Relay, teams from Pelham

Bay N. T. S.—Won by Team A, with Newnan, Dixon, De Lucy and Karsten; Team

B, with Agramonte, Dickerson, Foote and Arfman.

220-Yard Swim, Closed to Men in the Army and Navy—Won by John Newman, Pelham Bay N. T. S.; Thomas Reilly, Federal Rendezvous, second; John Curran, Federal Rendezvous, third. Time—2m. 54.2s.

440-Yard Relay, Inter-Regimental, Pelham Bay N. T. S.—Won by Third Regiment, with J. Stewart, L. V. Murtha, R. W. Dowling and Rosequist; Second Regiment, second; Ninth Regiment, third. Time—6m. 29.9s.

440-Yard Swim, Closed to Men of Pelham Bay N. T. S.—Won by R. D. Longmire, third; L. L. Laxton, second; F. J. DeLaney, third. Time—1m. 55.5s.

110-Yard Swim, Breast Stroke, Closed to Pelham Bay N. T. S.—Won by A. E. Aldakher, Third Regiment; H. E. Schidts, First Regiment, second; F. T. Lavery, Third Regiment, third. Time—1m. 55.5s.

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 2, Boston 1.

New York 4, Boston 3.

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 3.

Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2.

Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 8.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Philadelphia 3, New York 0.

Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3.

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3.

Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Boston 1.

New York 4, Boston 1.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 2.

Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2.

Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.

Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia (two).

Newark at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia (two).

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Boston 1.

New York 4, Boston 1.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 2.

Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2.

Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.

Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia (two).

Newark at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia (two).

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Boston 1.

New York 4, Boston 1.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 2.

Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2.

Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.

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Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.

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Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2.

Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.

Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia (two).

Newark at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia (two).

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Boston 1.

New York 4, Boston 1.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 2.

Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2.

Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.

Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LOW PRICES FOR TELEPHONE BONDS

Various Conditions Responsible for Decline in This Class of Securities—Are Now Near the Level of 1907

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although bonds of telephone companies generally have been regarded as high-class investments which have been comparatively firm in times of business depression, they are now selling at the lowest level since the panic of 1907. The largest decline has been during the last year, and was accentuated recently when the government took over control of the companies.

In times of general business adversity, the telephone business is not curtailed to a great extent, and with lower operating expenses earnings of these companies have been relatively good. But conditions arising from the war, principally increased cost of labor and material, and the high price of money borrowed to meet large expansion of service, have greatly affected the earning power of the companies, and modified the investment position of their securities.

When the railroads were taken over by the government there was a sharp advance in their securities, which have since held comparatively firm. Under government control interest on railroad securities was practically guaranteed by the government. But under the law covering government control of wire companies there is no provision for guaranteed interest and dividend payments, although the Postmaster General announced there would be no change in policy of paying interest and dividends on securities of the companies.

Moreover, the Wire Control Act provides that just compensation shall be made for possession, control or operation of the companies as may be determined by the President, and if the amount so determined by the President is unsatisfactory to persons entitled to receive it, they shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount, and permitted to sue the United States to recover such sum as added to 75 per cent will make "just compensation."

The following table gives a list of telephone bonds active on the New York Stock Exchange, closing prices on July 30, 1914, when the exchange was closed on account of the war, high prices in 1917, high and low figures for 1918 and closing, or last, price on Aug. 7, 1918:

	1914	1917	1918	
Issue	July 30	High	Low	Aug. 7
Am T & T conv 4s, 1936	95 1/2	101	85 1/2	81 1/2
Am T & T conv 4 1/2s, 1922	94 1/2	106 1/2	91 1/2	82 1/2
Am T & T col tr 5s, 1946	101 1/2	95 1/2	88	86 1/2
Am T & T new 6s, 1925	99 1/2	103	99 1/2	98 1/2
Cent Dis Tel 1st 5s, 1947	96	101 1/2	93 1/2	87 1/2
Cunard 1st 5s, 1937	98 1/2	101 1/2	90	86 1/2
Mch State Tel 5s, 1924	98 1/2	101 1/2	90	86 1/2
N Y & N J Tel 5s, 1920	98	101 1/2	98	98
N Y Tel 1st 4 1/2s, 1939	97	100 1/2	89	85
Pac T & T 1st 5s, 1937	95 1/2	102	92 1/2	87 1/2
Bel Tel T & T 1941	97 1/2	101 1/2	95	87 1/2
Am T & T col tr 4s, 1929	88	83 1/2	83 1/2	77

It will be seen from the foregoing table that bonds of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company have had the largest decline. Among them are the convertible 4 1/2s of 1936, which are now selling 24 1/2 points under the high of last year, and convertible 4s of 1936 have declined 19 1/2 points. American Telephone & Telegraph convertible 6s, 1925, have recently been issued, and are still selling at around the syndicate price, 94.

WAR NEWS AGAIN HELPS THE MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The short session of the stock market Saturday was again stimulated by the further success of the allied forces in France. War issues and shippings were especially favored and gained from one to two points. The movement was featured by United States Steel, which attained its highest quotation in several months. The coppers also improved with fertilizers. Rails played only a nominal part in the rise, and General Motors lost three points. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 200,000 shares.

Liberty 3 1/2s again touched 100.02 and Paris 6s gained a point.

PRIORITY FOR AUTO TRUCKS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Iron, steel and fuel priorities are to be given auto-truck manufacturers, so far as considered a war industry and an important adjunct to the transportation system, E. B. Parker, priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board, rules. New plants, however, are to be discouraged, because plants in existence are sufficient to care for necessary production. Manufacturers are required to make monthly sworn statements as to number of trucks manufactured for essential industries and stocks on hand.

AUTO LOANS RESTRICTED
TOPEKA, Kan.—Interior banks are refusing to assist customers in the purchase of automobiles. They contend that automobiles are a non-essential. They are, however, making loans for buying tractors. Demand for money is strong and bankers are holding down loans as much as possible in view of needs of the West when the Liberty Loan campaign opens.

COTTON PRICES SOAR
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices went to a new high record for the season in the market here Saturday, with a further advance of \$5 a bale. Further allied victories continued dry weather in Texas and higher spot markets in the southwest inspired the buying movement.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: Although we are not looking for any extended volume of speculative trading in the immediate future, we do believe that previous to the next offering of Liberty bonds, money will not be so difficult to obtain, and that with continued good news from Europe there will be no obstruction placed in the way of a higher level of prices.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: High money rates and uncertainty over new taxes are checking activity in the general securities market. The war news continues very favorable, which is reflected in a firm tone. With the approach of the next Liberty loan, however, there should be greater activity in the market for securities in general, with the trend of securities upward, reflecting continued good earnings and favorable crop prospects.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: So far as any major movement of the market is concerned, unquestionably the progress of the war is still the only big factor. The end of this is, unfortunately, by no means in sight, but when it does come, there will be two important and conflicting influences. The first will be that the government will cease to be the one great customer for the large majority of manufacturing concerns. The stimulus of war will disappear. If war is an inflator, it is only a logical conclusion that peace will be a deflator. On the other hand, war's demand for money will cease. Today, practically the entire savings of the country are required for war purposes, but with the ending of the war, it will again be possible to finance commercial operations; that is, ordinary laws governing the price of capital will again rule and it will not be so necessary to secure a large return. A smaller return on the same rate of dividends means higher prices for stocks. We are inclined to think that this influence will be felt long before that of any industrial depression; in fact, the latter may not materialize until several years after the war. This is speaking in very long-range terms. As regards the more immediate future, we are also inclined to believe that when action is resumed, it will be on the upward trend to a moderate degree.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The government is determined to keep credit mobile, to facilitate business; it discourages speculation, but favors investment—big time for investment in equities in American corporate business at the great turn of the war.

The following table gives a list of telephone bonds active on the New York Stock Exchange, closing prices on July 30, 1914, when the exchange was closed on account of the war, high and low figures for 1918 and closing, or last, price on Aug. 7, 1918:

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Am T & T col tr 4s, 1929	88	83 1/2	83 1/2	77

MIDVALE STEEL'S SURPLUS BIG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the first half of the current year the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company showed a surplus after dividends of \$10,345,784. In 1917 surplus after dividends was \$23,576,560 and in 1916 \$32,214,724, a total of \$66,137,068. The purchase price of Cambria Steel Company, the greatest asset of Midvale, was about \$70,000,000, so that Midvale had a surplus after dividends almost equal to the purchase price of Cambria Steel.

On Dec. 31 last Midvale Steel had a working capital of \$72,197,947. Its working capital at the present time is supposed to be in excess of \$80,000,000. Midvale Steel has final surplus of nearly \$50,000,000, notwithstanding that in addition to regular depreciation charges, \$15,000,000 special depreciation was written off in 1916.

PHONE BOND SYNDICATE

BOSTON, Mass.—It is understood that the \$50,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company 6 per cent convertible bond syndicate will be dissolved Wednesday and that the syndicate members will have to take no bonds. Applications have been received for the comparatively small amount of bonds now remaining on hand, so that syndicate participants will be relieved of their liability as underwriters.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked
Midwest Refg 113 1/2 115
Ohio Oil 317 322
Prairie Oil & Gas 495 510
Prairie Pipe 252 257
Standard Oil (Cal.) 217 222
Standard Oil (Ind.) 610 620
Standard Oil (N.J.) 430 430
Standard Oil (N.Y.) 430 435
Standard Oil (Neb.) 430 435
Standard Oil (N. J.) 522 526
Standard Oil (N. Y.) 270 274
Standard Oil (Ohio) 390 410
Union Tank Line 97 100

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Merrimac paper 6 Sterling 60-day bills 4.73%; commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72%; commercial 60-day bills 4.72%; demand 4.76 1-16; cables 5.66%; Guilders, demand 52%; cables 52%; Lire, demand 7.92; cables 7.90; Rubles, demand, 13%; cables 14 nominal.

STEEL ORDERS DECREASED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on July 30 last at 8,883,801 tons, compared with 8,918,866 tons on June 30 last, a decrease of 35,065 tons.

ANOTHER LOAN CANADA'S PLAN

Flotation to Be Made in October of More Government Securities—Position of Dominion Explained

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, has issued a review of the Dominion's financial position in anticipation of the floating in October of another Victory loan. Dealing with the steps taken to stabilize the issue of last autumn and for which a market under committee control was organized in January, he says:

"Over \$40,000,000 of Victory-loan securities have been traded in since then. Today any investor is able, without delay to realize what his Victory loans what he paid for them, and the probability is that before the next issue is made, securities of the last Victory loan issue will stand well above their original cost. In liquidating the Victory loan bond is almost equal to the Dominion's currency."

He also dealt with the difficulties confronting provincial and municipal governments through the maturing of obligations in New York at a time when it was practically impossible to renew them or make fresh issues. In that connection he pointed out that on Jan. 1 of this year Canadian provincial governments and municipalities had financing in prospect for the first six months of the year aggregating nearly \$60,000,000. They were all naturally anxious to get upon the Canadian market as soon as possible with their issues. The result of an indiscriminate and uncontrolled offering of these securities upon a market over-shadowed by the new \$400,000,000 Victory loan issue would have been most serious, if not disastrous.

"It became imperatively necessary to take action to regulate and control these issues," says Sir Thomas White. "Their sheep were, so to speak, at the gate all eager to get out. They could get out safely if allowed through one by one. Accordingly an order-in-council was passed prohibiting all issues of securities in Canada without the consent of the Minister of Finance."

After outlining steps taken to help the situation he added:

"That we can continue to finance the war will depend as in the past upon the willingness of our people to save their money and lend it to the government in exchange for its war loan issues, the proceeds of which are at this time the real working capital for Canada's export trade and for a large proportion of her domestic business as well. The maintenance, and better still, the increase of that working capital is at this juncture one of the most supreme national duties of the Canadian people."

DIVIDENDS

The National Biscuit Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 31 to stockholders of record.

The Lanston Monotype Machine Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 21.

The National Acme Company has declared a quarterly cash dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 15 from surplus earned since Jan. 1, 1918. Books do not close.

The Manhattan Shirt Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aug. 19.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the actual condition of the associated banks of New York City, as shown by the weekly statement issued Saturday are: Surplus \$40,839,380, decreased \$14,392,510; aggregate reserves \$51,693,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,546,751,000; increased \$152,227,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$99,630,000; increase \$2,575,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$49,926,000, decrease \$15,433,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$11,16,000, decrease \$58,000; reserve in state banks and trust company depositors \$7,651,000, decrease \$33,000; demand deposits \$3,605,662,000, decrease \$10,232,000; time deposits \$158,904,000, decrease \$3,934,000; circulation \$35,736,000, decrease \$500.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

Bid Asked
American Brass Co. 215 220
American Glue Co. 132 136
Amer Writ Paper Co. 84 86
Arlington Mills 124 126
Bigelow Carpet Co. 80 82
Douglas Shoe Co. 92 95
Draper Corporation 109 110
E. P. & Co. 168 173
Mountain State Telephone 173 178
Oates Elevator com. 48 52
Plymouth Cordage Co. 210 215
Regal Shoe Co. 80 85
Southern N. E. Tel. 97 97
U. S. Envelope Co. 101 103
U. S. Envelope Co. 195 205
Walham Watch Co. 75 78
Walham Watch Co. 16 17

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 99 1/2c, unchanged.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Barn Cupola Fish Points Out Delphinus, the Dolphin, Almost the Smallest Constellation



Lily pads, like so many spots of solid sunshine, lay all over the pond. The bright eyes of Mr. Frog suddenly popped up above the water. Seeing Mr. Grasshop, Frog swam a couple of strokes and clambered out on the lily pad beside him. Frog sat down, his black, green and gold satin bathing suit glistening in the sun. He blinked sociably at Grasshop.

"Frog," said Mr. Grasshop, "are there any fishes in the sky?"

Frog rose and splashed into the water. Holding on by a lily stem, he slipped down toward the bottom of the pond. A little bass came by, then some "shiners" and a bullhead. Grasshop walked all around

the pad, peering down into the water. Frog asked each one if there were any fishes in the sky.

None of them knew. They opened their mouths wider and would have opened their eyes wider, if such a thing had been possible. They whisked about among the lily stems. What was in the sky didn't bother them. What was in the pond was of more importance. Perhaps there were fish in the sky. If there were, they certainly had a way of staying there, for none of them ever fell into the pond when it rained. Frog rose and reported.

"There's one trouble with fish," said Mr. Grasshop, "and that is they live in the water. If we can find a fish who lives out of the water, perhaps he can tell us if there are any fish in the sky."

"I know a fish who lives out of the water," said one of the little bees; and, before Grasshop could ask any questions, he flew away toward the farmer's barn.

There was a fish in the cupola of the farmer's barn. He was a bright little fish, covered all over with gilt, like a goldfish. He held his place, high in the air, and never failed to show the farmer which way the wind blew, for that was his business and he was always at it.

"Are there any fish in the sky?" he

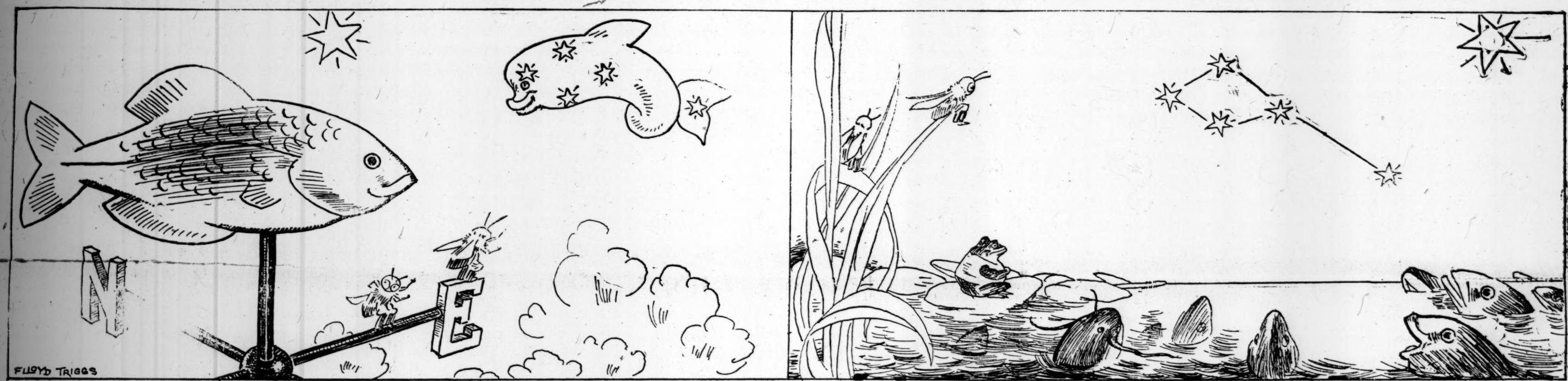
echoed the little bee's question. "Why, the sky is full of fish. I ought to know, for I've been up here many years and have watched the skies change through many seasons. There's the constellation of Cetus, the whale, not really a fish, you know, but like one; and there's Hydra, the Water Snake, decidedly fishlike; and there's the Southern Fish, which carries the calm star, Formalhaut, in his mouth. Formalhaut is a star of August in the United States and its latitude; I am expecting him almost any time now. But most important of all, there are the two fish of the Zodiac, forming the very ancient constellation of Pisces. Then there's Delphinus, the

Dolphin, the littlest constellation—almost. The Dolphin is my favorite among them all."

"There he is, this very evening, high up in the eastern sky, four tiny stars marking his head and one tiny star his tail, curved just like a frolicsome dolphin, leaping out of the sea. Many a night I have watched the Dolphin racing across the sky and diving down behind the western horizon, to reappear again in the east. Oh, I never feel lonely up here when I can see the friendly Dolphin. Now, isn't this a jolly little constellation? It is easy enough to find. Look up. That bright star now nearly overhead, drawing after it four tiny stars in a parallelo-

gram, like a little girl drawing a cart, is the star Vega, in the Lyre. Now the next bright star, lower down, is Deneb, which marks the upper end of the upright in the Northern Cross. Now let the eye sweep southward a little and the next bright star is Altair, in the Eagle. Not far from Altair, over toward Deneb, is Delphinus, the Dolphin, just a mere handful of tiny stars, but very easy to find when you know where to look. You can't miss it, can you?"

When the little bee returned to Grasshop and Mr. Frog, he was able to point out the Dolphin in the sky; and together they watched it from the surface of the pond.



Before the Romans Went to Britain

The first people, then, who lived in the Isle of Britain, of whom we really know anything, were the Celts; that is to say, the Irish and the Welsh; and the first people of whom we know anything in that part of the island which is called England were the Welsh or Britons. But we know very little of the times when the Welsh lived in Britain as their own land, before the Romans conquered them, writes Edward A. Freeman, in his "Old English History for Children." There are a great many strange stories told about their history, but nothing was written about these things till hundreds of years after the times when they are said to have happened. Therefore we cannot really believe anything that is told us about them. In those old times, all the great nations of the world, those which were what is called civilized, lived round about the Mediterranean Sea. There dwelt the nations who lived under the best laws, who could build the finest building, who had the greatest and wisest men among them, who first did things worth being remembered, and who first wrote things down in books, in order that men might remember them. There lived the old Greeks, who were so famous, and the Romans, and other nations of Italy who were so famous somewhat later. Some of you will some day learn their languages, Greek and Latin. These are both Aryan languages, and you will find it very pleasant, when you learn Greek, to see how many of the commonest words are really the same in Greek and in English. But, in all the northern and western parts of Europe, where the Teutonic and Celtic nations lived, the people were still very rude and ignorant, and they and the civilised nations near the Mediterranean Sea knew very little about one another. You may, perhaps, be surprised to hear that many of the great Greek writers, whose names you may have heard, and whose books you may one day read, had most likely never heard of the Isle of Britain, and that they certainly knew nothing at all of the English in their own older land. Though the Greeks were very good sailors in their own seas, yet their ships were not made to go such long voyages as our ships can now, and they hardly ever went out of the Mediterranean and the other inland seas which join it. They knew very little of the ocean or outer seas, and for a long time they did not think that it was a sea at all, but they fancied that the ocean was a river running round the earth.

But there was another people, called the Phoenicians, who, though

they were in most things not nearly so great and wise a people as the Greeks, were much more likely than the Greeks to find out something about the Isle of Britain. They were not an Aryan people, and the language which they spoke was much the same as the Hebrew, the language spoken by the Jews. We first hear of the Phoenicians in Tyre and Sidon and the neighboring cities, which are often spoken of in the Bible. If you look at a map, you will see these cities and the old land of the Phoenicians of the very east end of the Mediterranean Sea. The Phoenicians were very fond of trade, that is, of buying and selling, and so getting rich; and they were the first people who made long voyages in order to buy and sell. They were also the first people who began to plant colonies in different places. Perhaps you do not very well know what a colony is, though I think you must have sometimes heard of our own English colonies in America and Australia and other lands far away. At any rate, you know how the bees swarm; how, when the hive is too full, the young bees fly away and live somewhere else. The young bees then found a colony, and men do just the same. When a land is so full that all the people cannot find room enough to live in, or when many people are discontented with their own country and would rather live somewhere else, or even when they think that they can buy and sell better by living somewhere else, men will often go to some other land, and find themselves a new country there. They go somewhere where nobody lives, or where the people who do live are easily conquered. So our fathers did in Britain, ages ago, and so we do now in New Zealand and other lands far away. Men thus leave their old land and take to themselves a new land and dwell in it, and build them cities and live as a new people. Such a new city and country is called a colony of the old land from whence its people first came. Now both the Greeks and the Phoenicians were great planters of colonies; indeed, nearly the whole of the Mediterranean Sea had Phoenician and Greek colonies scattered along its coasts. I say along its coasts, for both the Greeks and the Phoenicians were people who loved the sea, and seldom liked to live very far inland. Thus you will find both Greek and Phoenician cities far away from old Greece and old Phoenicia, cities which are colonies of the old cities in Greece and Phoenicia themselves. Just so nowadays there are Englishmen in America and Australia, and not only in England itself.

The children wanted to have more guesses, but their mother shook her head and told them that they must follow directions, and they would begin as soon as lunch dishes were wiped. Both children helped with

"Don't you wish that we could have a lot of our friends up here with us?" said Mrs. Kenyon, at lunch one day, while camping on the outskirts of Rocky Mountain National Park.

"Yes, Mamma, you know that I wrote to Uncle Henry and Grandma and Grandma that I wished they were here with us," was Katharine's reply.

"And I wrote that, too, didn't I, Mamma?" Harold quickly asked.

"You didn't exactly write it, Harold," his mother smiled, "but you did something almost as good, for you told me to write it in my letters to them."

"Then, why didn't they come?" Harold asked. "It is so cool up here and so hot in Kansas."

"They may come after we get back, Harold, but some one had to stay home and tend to the farm. You know, we must do our best on our farms this summer, and Papa will have to take us back before long. After we get home, we can urge Grandpa and Grandma, and perhaps Uncle Henry to come up here, but I was thinking of a way to send them, and a lot of others, on a vacation today or within a few days."

"Oh! Please tell us," begged Katharine.

"Let's have it a secret, Mamma, and I won't tell anybody out loud," said Harold.

"But you'd whisper it to them and then it wouldn't be a secret any more," Katharine remarked, her eyes twinkling.

"You can whisper a secret, can't you, Mamma?" Harold asked, as he had done this several times before.

"No, Harold, you can't even whisper a secret," answered his mother, "but it isn't going to be a secret this time. Now, let's see which of you will guess first how we are going to send a lot of people vacations from Rocky Mountain Park."

"Papa's going to fetch them up in his Maxwell, when he comes again," Katharine answered quickly.

"No; he couldn't fetch more than three of them, and that's not going to be my way," said Mamma.

"The train's going to bring them," said Brother.

"Why, the train does not come within thirty or thirty-five miles of us," said his mother. "Now, if you really want to know, you'll have to do just as I tell you and watch closely."

The children wanted to have more guesses, but their mother shook her head and told them that they must follow directions, and they would begin as soon as lunch dishes were wiped. Both children helped with

Sending Vacations

this work, Katharine drying the china and Harold the silver.

"Now, we're going out to gather vacations," their mother announced, putting on her hat. "And don't forget to bring along scissors and a good sized basket. You see, I have my scissors and basket ready."

"Oh! I know what you are going to do," Katharine explained, her eyes twinkling; "you are going to gather the lovely flowers here, to send to Grandma and Grandpa and all our friends."

"That's about right, Katharine," said her mother. "I think, if we send a box of flowers to our friends, with some of the other delights of the mountains and a letter, it will make them know much that we are enjoying here in the mountains."

"I think the flowers are the prettiest things in the mountains," said Katharine, "the mariposa lilies, and the larkspur, and the purple and white columbine."

"And the Indian paint-brushes, and the lovely yellow flowers," Harold added.

"And what are the other things you are going to send them for a vacation, Mamma?" asked Katharine.

"I'm going to let you and Brother decide part of that, anyway," answered Mrs. Kenyon, "only please try to think of things that will go in the box and will make Grandma and Grandpa and Uncle Henry very happy."

They walked along the road and through the woods for nearly two hours, gathering the flowers and other things. Harold suggested that they get some of those nice little lumps on the spruce trees, so bits of spruce gum were put in the boxes.

Katharine thought that some of the ferns were as lovely as the flowers, and she even wanted to include some of the purple pebbles on the bank of a stream which they crossed. Mrs. Kenyon said that they could take a few pebbles, as rocks from the Rocky Mountains would naturally be expected, but that they must be small, for Uncle Sam's mail from one of his national parks must not be too heavy."

Both children wished that they could send some of the delicious wild strawberries, but their mother told them that these would not go well through the mail; so they were partly consoled by eating the berries themselves.

As they were nearly home, Mrs. Kenyon asked the children if they thought they now could send a real Rocky Mountain vacation to their relatives and friends.

"Yes," said Katharine, "if you write

them a letter and tell them that the vacation is coming, and send them some of the pictures we have taken, they will feel just as if they have been here."

"Yes, it will be a vacation," said Harold thoughtfully, "but you must send good wishes."

"And we forgot the sage-brush, Mamma," exclaimed Katharine. "They will want to see that."

"Well, we won't forget the sage-brush," laughed Mrs. Kenyon; "but if we left the good wishes out, there wouldn't be any real vacation. We'll be sure to send best wishes from each one of us, for that is, surely, the best part of a vacation in the Rocky Mountains or anywhere else in the world."

The New Unicycle

Without doubt, the queerest motor vehicle that has of late been designed is a unicycle of altogether new character. This machine, unlike its predecessors, supports a chairlike seat above its single wheel, instead of within it, says Popular Mechanics.

Balance does not depend upon momentum, for it is taken care of by a gyroscope. Gyroscopic action is also utilized in steering the contrivance. The inventor's idea is the provision of a light, inexpensive vehicle of simple construction and economical operation, that will afford the average man means of quick transportation in city streets and park driveways.

Sea Elephants

These monsters are rapidly disappearing from the sea, being now found only off Guadalupe Island, near the coast of Southern California and near some of the sub-Antarctic islands.

The "Ducks' Ditty"

All along the backwater, Through the rushes tall, Ducks are a-dabbling, Up tails all!

Ducks' tails, drakes' tails, Yellow feet a-quiver, Yellow bills all out of sight Busy in the river!

Slushy green undergrowth Where the roach swims— Here we keep our larder, Cool and full and dim.

Every one for what he likes! We like to be Heads down, tails up, Drakes free! . . .

Kenneth Grahame, in "The Wind in the Willows."

Timothy and the Woodland Music

One evening, just as little Timothy Blink was going to bed, a merry black cricket chirruped near his ear and he turned to see it, perched on a bough.

"Why," exclaimed the cricket, "surely you're not going to bed just yet. Haven't you been asked?"

"Been asked? No. What to? Who is going to be there?" asked Timothy, all in one breath. "A party?"

The cricket jumped up and down with glee and cried: "No, no, much better than that. It's a concert. Somehow we forgot you, when we were arranging the program, and the fir tree sent me to tell you about it and to keep you from going to bed."

"When is it?" asked little Timothy, his eyes shining with excitement and his little hands clasped together.

"When the moon sails over the trees," was the reply; and the cricket hurried away, to call back: "At the edge of the wood, where the weeping willow leans to the waters of the brook."

Timothy did not know how to walk and he sat outside the cave for a little while and wiggled. Then he ran here and there and told Wuzzle, the rabbit, and Knowly and all the others; but they seemed to know already. So Timothy again sat down and the wind fell to slumber and there was stillness and a hush of waiting. The fragrance of dew and sunshine and noon came from the nodding roses and wood daffodils; and presently, slowly over the farthest trees, over the tallest fir tree, over the beeches and over the weeping willow tree, rose the great, bright moon, shedding on all its shimmering light.

At the rising of the moon, Timothy sprang to his feet and ran away to the edge of the wood, where soon he was seated with all his little friends round him, waiting for the concert to begin.

The tallest fir tree was chosen to announce the different numbers on the program, and soon Timothy heard the voice he loved, saying: "The accompaniment for the evening will be the brook, whose silver music you all know and like so well. The first number will be the song of the frogs."

There was a moment's silence and then, clear and merry on the night air, arose the trilling of a thousand tiny throats, telling of wet, green fields and hedges, starry with flowers. Then, suddenly, a tiny, but brilliant orchestra joined in, for the crickets were all fiddling away as hard as they could go. Then the frogs and the crickets vied with each other to see who would get to the end first. Faster and faster they played and sang, and Timothy's head was nodding and his feet were tapping. Squig, the squirrel,

rel, was beating time with his tail. Who won? Why, they all got in together, the brook and the frogs and the crickets, with a bang and a crash! And how every one clapped and cheered!

Then the fir tree told them that the willow tree had been persuaded to dance for them, although it was very shy. The little brook played very softly, and the moon shone on the little luminous leaves of the graceful tree; and, to that faint, sweet sound, the weeping willow tree danced for its friends, waving its delicate branches over the water, at the edge of the wood. There was a long silence, when the dance was over, and the movement among leaves and branches ceased. Timothy sighed and stroked Wuzzle's back. It was so wonderful!

Deep and windy came the voice of the fir tree: "I know you will all be delighted when I tell you that the nightingale, from a garden far away, has flown over the fields and woods to sing for us tonight." There was a great "O-o-oh," from all. The nightingale! How can words ever tell you of the singing of a nightingale? It sings of seas that surge on old, old rocks, standing on shores untrod by men; it sings of groves of trees beneath which glows a strange green light; and so it sang to the wood and to Timothy and the song is in his heart, making it that much more lovely.

After the nightingale had sung, Knowly flew to the top of the tallest fir tree and called out: "I'll tell this next number. The fir tree will give a violin solo." But the old fir tree laughed and answered: "No, let us waken the wind." So it called: "My wind, awake!" And the wind woke and the fir tree said: "The grand finale!" Then the wind moved among the trees and bushes and awakened the sleeping flowers, and from all over the wood there came the sound of music—rising and falling, faint and loud, silver and gold and pearl—and the tenderest rain, like a fine gray mist, fell on the rustling leaves, and the wind flowers and roses and daffodils danced with joy. The murmurous music became a slumber song and Timothy fell fast, fast asleep; in his dreams, he smiled and murmured, too.

Women Soldiers in China

Ahead of other countries in so many things, China also knew women soldiers as long ago as the Tao Ping rebellion in 1850. Three years later, in one Chinese city, an army of 500,000 women was recruited, commanded by women officers.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William C. Anderson, M. P., who was the mover of a resolution dealing with the maintenance and protection of the standard of life, at the recent Labor conference in London, is one of the most active of the Labor members in the House of Commons, and is always on hand when any question is to be put regarding women's wages, and so forth. Formerly he was an official of the Shop Assistants Union, and he has a very wide knowledge of the labor movement as a whole. His wife is Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, and of the Women's Trade Union League, one of the most successful organizers of the women's side of the movement. Four years ago Mr. Anderson was returned to Parliament as member for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield, and has gained considerable influence in his constituency. Mr. Anderson may be classed as one of the so-called "advanced" Labor men. He took a leading part at the famous conference held at Leeds in June, 1917, when an attempt was made to start in England town and district councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, similar to the Russian Soviets of workmen's and soldiers' delegates. The movement in England has not, however, met with success. Mr. Anderson at the Leeds conference moved the resolution calling for the establishment of these councils, and was a member of the provisional committee appointed to give effect to the resolution. He is a member of the National Administrative Council of the Independent Labor Party.

Capt. Henry Daland Chandler of Boston, who has been appointed aide on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., is an architect by profession, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1896. Upon completion of his college course he commenced the study of architecture in Boston, later spending three years at the Ecole Des Beaux Arts, Paris. He then returned to the United States, and was a student at the second Plattsburg Training Camp, where he was commissioned a captain. Captain Chandler then went to Ft. Monroe, Va., where he made a specialty of coast artillery training, upon the completion of which he was assigned to Ft. Standish in Boston Harbor. He is the son of Francis W. Chandler, and during his college days took an active part in athletics.

Captain George Ambrose Lloyd, who has been prominent in the debate following the introduction of Mr. Montagu's India reform recommendations in the British Parliament, has, until quite recently, been serving with the British troops, first in Egypt, then in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and the Hedjaz. As a member of Parliament for West Staffordshire since 1910, his skill in debate has been a valuable asset to the Unionist party through the events of 1917. Lloyd George's progressive measures claimed paramount consideration. Captain Lloyd is a great traveler and his first-hand knowledge of Tibet, the Himalayas, Morocco and Asia Minor has on frequent occasions been of great service to the administration. He was at one time Hon. Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy in Constantinople, and became a special commissioner for the government to inquire into and report upon the future of British trade in Mesopotamia, Turkey and the Persian Gulf. He was educated at Elton and Cambridge.

NORTH CAROLINA
WHEAT TO ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—According to a recent statement from Food Administration officials, farmers of North Carolina will receive from 15 to 20 cents per bushel more for their wheat crop this year than they received last year. The policy of the Food Administration Grain Corporation for the stabilization of the flour and wheat industry has been changed; it was announced, and under the new permanent plan maximum prices are, in effect, fixed for flour and for mill feeds.

Each mill in North Carolina has its own individual basis and the average prices in the State are approximately \$10.55 per barrel for flour and \$32.50 per ton for mill feeds. The average "fair price" for wheat, according to the permanent plan of the Grain Corporation, is about \$2.45 per bushel on a basis of No. 1 red winter wheat, \$2.41 for No. 2 wheat, and \$2.38 for No. 3, which is the grade of most North Carolina wheat, this year.

These prices are not fixed and mills will naturally pay such prices for wheat as are warranted by flour prices. It is expected that wheat will sell at North Carolina mills at \$2.35 to \$2.40 per bushel, with a considerable amount of light wheat selling at a lower price.

CANADIAN SHIP LAUNCHED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Sammanger, 7000 tons, the third cargo steamer to be launched from the yards of Canadian Vickers, Limited, since the opening of navigation, has just taken the water at Maisonneuve. She is a sister ship to the Porsanger, which was recently delivered by Canadian Vickers, Limited, to Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., of Montreal, who are acting as managers on behalf of the British Government. The Sammanger will be completed in three weeks' time. There is every indication that by the end of the present month Canadian Vickers' yard alone will have completed and handled over four 7000-ton cargo steamers, while on the berths there will be five other vessels, several of them in an advanced stage of completion.

Speaking from a personal standpoint M. Léon Bourgeois said he would only point out the main lines which seemed to him should be followed in order to make a work of reality and not a visionary structure. The wretched argument that the study of the organization of a League

of Nations would weaken the action of their armies in the field or hasten an unwise peace must be energetically combated. A just and lasting peace could only come through the victory of the Allies. No one could seriously support such an argument since President Wilson, at the same time that he stated his views on a future understanding between the nations, had made known to the world the unalterable resolution of the United States which had been followed by the admirable military effort of which they were aware.

This organization did not aim at setting up a sort of super-state. There was not the slightest intention of infringing on the sovereignty of the powers agreeing to it; they wished, on the contrary, to assure the independence of them all. It was a question of forming an organization assuring the maintenance of peace among the states, founded on a mutual respect for their liberties and rights. This was certainly the object which all those who were fighting had in view. They were sacrificing themselves in order to prevent their children and future generations from again falling into the abyss of disaster in which humanity was plunged at the present time. No one, M. Léon Bourgeois said, had put this point of view more strongly than Mr. Wilson had last February.

This organization tended to become universal, but it could only be formed at present among the Allies, or other words among those who were fighting to establish the reign of justice and right. It could afterward be opened successively to other nations as they gave the necessary guarantees and as they were in possession of a democratic organization intrusting their destinies to the nation itself and not to an irresponsible government.

This was what had been affirmed by President Wilson in his message of April 2, 1917, and it was the same idea on which Lord Curzon had insisted in his recent declarations in the House of Lords.

The plan of this organization ought, M. Léon Bourgeois considered, to be studied henceforward among the Allies and while the war was going on. His reasons for urging this being that now was the time to strengthen the ties which united them and to establish a diplomatic unity which would be indispensable when the moment came to begin negotiations in order to avoid the differing points of view which could not but be of advantage to the enemy. Another reason was that by henceforward putting a resort for right into practice, having recourse to peaceful solution for all difficulties, and by creating a harmony, which would be to the advantage of them all, in their interests of all descriptions, financial and economic included, the nations of the Entente would recognize the benefits accruing from the substitution of this solidarity among the states for the old régime of perpetual struggles between their rivalries and ambitions.

There should be no delay in the matter because this experience would undoubtedly bring a considerable increase to the moral force of the Allies in the world. They would have shown every one the sincerity of their intentions, and would have proved that their generous views were not going to evaporate in dreams since they had, among themselves, been able to transform them into realities.

M. Léon Bourgeois advised his interlocutor, if he desired more information on the subject, to read Lord Grey's pamphlet on the League of Nations with which he was in full agreement, as was Lord Grey with President Wilson.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Sugar Scarcity

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—We are trying to save the sugar situation for the allied armies, our own included, in England and France. They require so much sugar to keep them primed. Our armies, per capita, require more than the others, because they have been accustomed to it.

But we, over here, have not reached the extremes of the civilians in the other countries at war. Our candy factories are still doing business and the united thirsts are being added to, or assuaged, as the case may be, at our national institution—the soda fountain. No such luxury has prevailed on the other continent for more than two years.

Sugar is scarce the world over. With us it is another case of unpreparedness. We permitted ourselves to be dependent on the outside world. For the last fiscal year the United States is credited with the production of, in round figures, 820,000 tons, while we imported 2,500,000 tons. Almost all of the home product is from beets. Colorado leads; but Colorado could do a whole lot better as could all of the western territory. Experts are on record time and again that under given economic conditions the United States could, very well be self-supporting, which, in addition to the direct saving, would mean a wonderful spur to agricultural development all along the line, for beet culture means better grain harvests and material increase in livestock. However it is no use crying over the past; let us get busy on the present and the immediate future.

Welcome the G. A. R.

PORTRAL OREGONIAN — The American Civil War ended in 1865; yet the Grand Army of the Republic, made up of veterans of the Union army, is among the most virile and interesting of our national organizations. It has a membership of many thousands, all soldiers who served their country more than 53 years ago.

The Civil War was fought by boys, most of them when they entered the service being under 21 years of age. The records show that the total number of enlistments in the Union Army was over 2,500,000.

The grand encampment of the Grand Army for 1918 will be held at Portland, in the present month. It will be a memorable event, made doubly memorable by the circumstances under which the gathering will occur. It is a time for patriotism and its vivid and effective expression; and it is a time to remember the service of those who were loyal in other times.

Fortunes Given Away

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL—Culm, once considered waste by inhabitants of Hawley, Pa., is now being turned into dollars as quickly as trucks can haul it to the numerous factories and mills in neighboring manufacturing cities. Culm, or small particles of coal, has for years been dumped wherever a large vacant field could be had. Coal companies were glad to get rid of it.

Unknowingly, many farmers were periodically handed a fortune, for when the coal shortage made itself felt, the burning of culm was tried and the experiment proved successful.

Many farmers had piles 100 feet high, which are now being sold to trucking companies on a sliding scale, ranging from \$2 to \$3 a ton. Thousands of dollars have thus been made by those who several years ago would have considered themselves fortunate had the culm been taken away without any charge.

Who Are the Profiteers?

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—An emphatic denial of the charges that the hotels are profiteering is put forth by the Hotel Association of New York City. It is pointed out that the public eating places have done a great educational work in behalf of the Food Administration; that they have effected "impressive" savings; that the cost of labor, of materials and of such accessories as flowers and music has greatly increased; and that, as is shown by carefully reckoned percentages, the menu increase in price is much less than the market increase. No doubt there is much force in this contention, especially with regard to New York, where restaurant prices are in the main lower than in many other cities, including Philadelphia. But the fact remains that, however it may be with the more expensive hotels, the so-called moderate price and cheap restaurants, where music and flowers and decorations and fragile china are unknown, show increases in prices far exceeding the comparatively modest 12 and 14 per cent admitted by the association. It would not be difficult to cite instances where prices have doubled. There is no doubt, of course, that the markets have done their full share of profiteering or that they should shoulder their full share of the blame. But the principle of charging all that the traffic will bear is not confined to any one business. There is an ample chance for further investigation of this matter.

A GERMAN SONG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England.—The following song was found recently on captured German soldiers:

"Sons of Germany, to arms! Forward. This is the hour of joy and glory;

"Oh, artillermen of ours, the mighty cannon, your invulnerable brother, is calling you. Was he not made to renew the world?"

"Oh, riflemen of ours, see. You are conquering force. Even unto death let there be nothing to constrain you. Wheresoever you turn, you enter: wheresoever you enter is Germany."

"Oh, horsemen of ours, spur, rear,

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NINETEENTH CENTURY LANDSCAPE PAINTING

Courbet and Harpignies

Among the babies born in the year 1819 were Gustave Courbet and Henri Harpignies. Courbet ended his fierce days, an abused exile in Switzerland, at the age of 58; but after his experiences in the Commune of 1871 his belligerent art impulse exhausted itself. Harpignies lived a placid, fruitful life till 1916, and at 97 he was still painting beautifully. He received, when an old, old man, the highest honor that France can bestow, and those who saw this large, lovely, meditative landscape realized that it was as good a thing as his serene genius had ever produced.

There was this in common between these two notabilities: they were Frenchmen, they were outstanding artists, and they were both born in 1819. Other points of contact they had none: indeed they were as different as two great men could be. Harpignies was a pure landscape painter: he had been a pupil of Corot, and he was still carrying on the tradition of the Barbizon school when the Great War of 1914 had been running two years. Strange! Courbet played a part in a former Great War. He was a Communist; he helped to tear down the Vendôme Column; he was placed in charge of the museums; he gave offense (some say that a chief cause of his offense was his revolutionary art); he was imprisoned, fined, and "retired" to Switzerland. That was the end of this "grand peintre bête," as Lemmonnier called him. Courbet painted poorly for the rest of his days.

Harpignies had nothing whatever to do with the tearing down of the Vendôme Column. That was not his line. His art denies violence: his art is love. The iconoclasticism of Courbet is the kind of art that goes with Communism and the casting down of columns. All this is pell-mell cigar, because their lives have been so easy to prophesy the course they would run when they were born, in the year 1819.

Of Courbet it has been said, "From such the conquering spirit of modern painting derives." He enters this landscape survey because the landscapes he painted—big and brutal—but when he was painting the sea small and subtle—struck a new note—the note of realism or naturalism. It was not the realism of Constable, for there is little love and less skill in Courbet. He was an egotist, a Communist in art as in life, and as furious about having his own way as Tintoretto or Cellini. Not for him the gentle Barbizonians: he leapt out of their pastoral path and dashed back for influence to the robust Spaniards and the straight-seeing Dutchman, Zurbaran, Ribera and Hals were his gods. Like Velasquez he pooh-poohed Raphael. No adequate life of this virile, materialist child of nature has been written, but Meier-Graefe, who is cautious with his space, gives 30 pages to Gustave Courbet. Here is a passage—"A genius spurred by an alcoholic imagination, condemned to carry about with him the mind of a sly, greedy, and tyrannical peasant, and to pose before the coarse spirits of his circle under a mask borrowed partly from Rubens, partly from Don Quixote. The only sensible book that has appeared so far on him is the raw psychology of a boor companion."

Today the appeal of Courbet's art is stronger than ever. He is anathema to those who pine for the pretty; but those who are stimulated by virility and independence pause in deep admiration before a Courbet. In the Louvre one regards with a kind of awe his vast "Funeral at Ornans," with its 50 figures and its massive landscape; and one soon gives up trying to penetrate the recesses of his immense skilful "Combat of Stags." From the materialism of his "Woman With a Parrot," at the Metropolitan Museum, one turns away with something like aversion, realizing why a contemporary should have called him "the brutalizer of painting." But he could paint. There is no doubt about that. He was a master: he had mastery.

Courbet had a fancy for stags, and it is in his smaller stag-in-glade pictures—such deep, rich glades, such stern opulence of color—that the Painter of Ornans, as he liked to call himself, takes his place as a great landscape painter. "Landscape is a matter of tones," he said, and when asked how he painted his landscapes, he answered, "I am moved." That explanation is final.

In 1885, when, angered by the way he was treated at the Salon, he opened an exhibition of his own in a shed, the catalogue announced that "My goal is to make art living." That was more than 60 years ago. Freedom in art, for which Courbet fought, is now the heritage of all, but the cry of "les Jeunes" is still the echo of Courbet's cry. The path is easy now. It is amusing to think that history, which is no respecter of persons or opinions, has in her "exile" section Roger Williams, because he was turned out of Massachusetts, and Gustave Courbet, because he was turned out of Paris.

Of all Courbet's pictures perhaps the one that is best known and that brings into view at once the greatness of the man is "The Wave." It hangs on the line in the Louvre, an epic picture to which we give the respect and the rather bored admiration that we tender to a Greek tragedy. But there are two other sea pictures, quite small, an eighth the size of "The Wave," that offer to this wild man a place in the affections lasting and close. One is in the National Gallery, London, and

is called "The Sea," the other is in the South Kensington Museum, and is called "Imminence," an empty ocean, empty yet populated with sea fervor and spirit. Had I never seen another Courbet, these two small works would have placed him, in my estimation, among the foremost painters of the sea. These may be two of the immense number of studies—sea portraits they have been called—that he painted at Trouville in the summer of 1865. He was a great swimmer, and many of these sea portraits seem to be painted "as seen from the water, not from the land—waves as they appear to one buffeted by them." Such is "Imminence." You are alone with sea and sky: you see immensity as Courbet saw it that day, when, all cares cast aside, he breasted the Trouville waves, absorbing—immensity.

Courbet stormed through life. The gift of Harpignies to the world was peace. His landscapes are still and serene, as still and serene as the peeps of landscapes seen through the windows of Primitive pictures when nature is hushed because the Madonna is present. Light is the subject of Harpignies' landscapes—not the glaring, blinding sunlight that was to be exploited by later men, but a light that is always tender and a landscape setting that is always rhythmic and austere sweet. Man has no place in his pictures. Why should man, the disturber, be there? His serene pictures have no annals: they are as uneventful as his life. They will endure. It is impossible to think that a fine Harpignies—a large oil or a little water color—will ever become old-fashioned, or anything less than sedately beautiful.

Of the other French landscapists of this period, Jules Breton and the rest, there is little to say. Two emerge from the crowd—Boudin and Bouvin. Eugene Boudin (1824-1898) was a sensitive; his theme was sea atmosphere. He was a modest pioneer of the atmospheric school, 13 years senior to Jacob Maris, the master of that school. The son of an Honfleur pilot (excelling beginning for a sea painter), he dropped into art on the advice of Miller and Troyon, and later, when he had achieved unpopularity (the conservative world always dislikes a new aspect of art) by his skill in suggesting "veiled opalescence" and the envelopment of clouds in light, Corot, who had a genius for inventing amiable pet names, called him "the Master of the Skies." Francis Bouvin (1817-1888), son of a "garde-champêtre," was mainly a painter of interiors and still-life pieces, but he also dallied with landscapes, and with one little picture he has won thousands of admirers. It hangs in the National Gallery, London, and is called "A Village Green in France," merely a level pasture on which cattle are grazing. It is a quiet picture, delicate but strong in treatment. Its appeal is immediate and lasting, like a Wordsworth sonnet.

Compared with Courbet, Bouvin is just a nice child. Courbet's art is overwhelming, as was his life. He mixed in himself the virility and forthrightness of Hogarth with the socialism of William Morris. Add a dash of Pemberton-Billing and Joseph Pennell, and you have something near Courbet. His art influence continues. He is a force. His fundamental thought still works in his pictures. Harpignies was all chastened emotion. He has no influence. Springs no longer issue in the beautiful river of his art.

—Q. R.

SIR HUGH LANE'S PICTURES IN DUBLIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant, Viscount French, opened formally the three rooms of the National Gallery in Dublin in which the pictures bequeathed by Sir Hugh Lane have been collected and arranged. The Archbishop of Dublin read an address to which Lord French replied, after which Mr. Dermot O'Brien, the president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, gave a short sketch of Sir Hugh Lane. In these three rooms, he said, were 60 pictures given by Sir Hugh; in the Municipal Gallery were some 200 works of art also given by him to Dublin; and for South Africa he made a further collection; he had also organized numerous exhibitions to draw attention to Ireland and her need for beautiful pictures, buildings, and streets. In 1903 Sir Hugh was elected to the Board of the National Gallery, and from that time many gifts came from him. In 1914 he was elected a director, and on that occasion presented a landscape by Gainsborough and other pictures. It was about that time that he bought at Christie's a portrait which he recognized as a Gainsborough, but about which there was some doubt. He paid £300 for it, and on being cleaned and restored it turned out to be indeed a genuine and valuable Gainsborough and was worth £10,000. He had, however, to sell this for less than its value in order to secure some of the French pictures now in the Municipal Gallery, and for which he had plunged himself into debt, in the hope that some art lover would come forward and present them to the gallery.

He was unique in his instinctive good taste, combined with an heroic readiness to back his opinion and a sublime generosity, and they possessed the fruit of it in these 62 pictures and the endowment of £26,000. Those who were his personal friends had the fruit in these gifts and tokens, and above all in the memory of his beautiful character, his unbounded generosity and his splendid enthusiasm, and for these reasons they felt the least they could do was to gather his gifts together for a special exhibition in his honor.

PROVINCETOWN'S UNLIKELY SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australian Bureau

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The little, one-train-a-day art colony of Provincetown, quietly basking in the curled tip of Cape Cod, a hundred miles at sea, is far from the sound of marching feet, of hurrying troop trains, and rumbling, war-gray camions, but she lies in the path of warships, of patrolling aeroplanes, and stray U-boats bravely stalking passing coal barges. Grim war's in the air, for all the happy sparkle of sun, sand and sea, and the fever that last year camouflaged her art show as madly as any transport has this year swept a goodly number of her artists into the camouflage corps, where they are industriously seeking the method in their madness.

So there is really no art show this year; no characteristic art show, that is. There is the Town Hall gallery full of pictures, a few good, the most indifferent. But there is no manifest unity, nothing really indigenous to the Cape. Some of the best canvases have been painted and exhibited away from Provincetown. Some are by men who would be doing the same work, and as good, elsewhere. And only here and there does one come across a painting, by teacher or student, that whispers of the colony's erstwhile ambition to rival Gloucester as the St. Ives of America.

Apart from this, however, there is, in the northwest corner of the gallery, a group of pictures that would attract attention in any winter season exhibit. The artists are men of varying ability, but of distinctly different viewpoints. Sheer curiosity leads the eye to Edwin Dickinson's "Interior." For it is unlike any interior, on land or sea, that the imagination can conjure up. Mr. Dickinson paints, we are informed, not what he sees but the impression a scene makes upon him. And Mr. Dickinson seems a gentleman of strange reactions. For his "Interior" is a weird commingling of gray ladies and gentlemen, in Victorian garb, and gray pianos and other musical instruments floating quiescently about in something that would be a room, were it not a courtyard—or a theater stage. A fantasy woven of the stuff dreams are made of—unpleasant dreams; altogether childish and easy to do, we should imagine.

George Elmer Browne, of New York, uses his subjects—seining boats and fishermen—to his own purpose, too, but a worthy purpose—the exploitation of rich, substantial, yet moderate colors, laid with a softening blur that suggests the harmonies of woven fabric and fired pottery. Tod Lindemann comes a step nearer to realism, and in his rolling dunes he makes his rapidly dashed in strokes give something of the heave of hill and the wave of winnowing grass that is much more than applied paint. Still closer to realism comes George Noyes, whose cluttered fish wharves show a happy zest of color and quick line unhappily betrayed by a spottness that will not let the eye be still.

Then, apart from all the rest, stand three men—Gerrit Beneker, whose storm-tossed, gleaming dories and sunlit wharves possess the elan that comes from line and color urged by actuating thought, altogether whole-some, vigorous and invigorating work; Ambrose Webster, a magician who has learned an inexplicable but highly delightful trick of applying pure color in the highest key—scarlet, orange and grass-green dories throwing purple shadows on the sun-baked, yellow sands, and snow-laden firs, dazzling white above dazzling snow slopes; and again Charles Hopkinson, whose quick, limpid, stenographic dashes of color contain the emotional quintessence of woods, waves and of wind-driven clouds.

There are other exhibits that are undeniably clever—the prints in black and white of F. H. Martin, W. H. W. Bicknell and Maryka Modjeska; the color prints, in lighter vein, of Ethel Mars, Juliette Nichols, and Blanche Lazelle. His "Evening, Mentone," though a bit

the sculpture of Helen Mears. Beyond this the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association isn't up to its usual standards, but the associates can refer conscientious objectors to the Kaiser—he's the real culprit in the matter.

VICTORIAN ARTISTS' SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—About 250 works of varying merit were shown at the Victorian Artists' annual exhibition in the Galleries, Albert Street. Though the collections included, as usual, a percentage of immature and over-ambitious efforts, the general high standard was maintained, and it should be made clear, in reviewing these shows, that in addition to the work of professional artists it is part of the mission of the society to receive and select judiciously from the productions of amateurs and beginners in art.

Portraits and figure subjects found a prominent place in the exhibition and, while nothing very distinctive in this way had been done, there were many canvases which claimed attention. The time was, when no Melbourne art show was complete without several prominently hung narrative pictures, bearing titles such as, "Too Late," or "The Welcome Letter," but this phase has passed. The changed attitude is in many respects an excellent one, though it may run counter to particular taste by eliminating in a measure the descriptive and pictorial elements of the exhibitions.

A portrait of a lady by Mr. Leslie Wilkie just missed success through lack of more solid handling, being one of the best figure studies on view. The light color scheme had a delicate pastel quality and the general conception was refined and sympathetic. The artist's portrait of himself was more robust in construction. The work of Mr. H. B. Harrison is always remarkable for its deftness of expression and for a certain assertiveness of technique. One of his best contributions was a study of a sister of the Voluntary Aid Detachment in uniform, handled with knowledge and precision.

In his portrait of John Shirlock, Mr. F. G. Reynolds has set aside most of the established conventions by adopting a bizarre and tricky arrangement of light and by applying his paint in a daring but purely personal manner. The study as a whole, however, is a virile and arresting piece of work—and a likeness. The landscape, "Golden Afternoon, Glen Iris," by this artist, was one of the features of the exhibition. It is, perhaps, regrettable that so few pictures of the lesser genre type, such as "Girl Reading," by Mr. W. Frater, and "The First Call," by Mr. L. Bernard Hall, are painted. The former was a charming interior study in a scheme of browns, the recumbent figure taking its place harmoniously but unobtrusively in the general arrangement.

The contributions to such exhibitions are inevitably influenced in a certain degree by a knowledge of the inclination of the buying public, which is toward landscapes, hence the number of small outdoor panels depicting river, and bush, and mountain which find rest on the walls of suburban homes. The general practice is for the artist to paint one large canvas, suitable for a public gallery or one of the more wealthy private buyers, and several smaller ones, an arrangement which helps to give variety to the exhibition and at the same time meets the requirements of the market.

Mr. W. B. McInnes's "Blue and Gold," painted with great vigor and assurance, hardly expresses its title. The picture is a large and important one and is handled with all the facility which one looks for in this artist's work, yet there is evidence of over-hastiness both in the workmanship and the arrangement. Another landscape artist who achieved a measure of success was Mr. W. Nichols Anderson. His "Evening, Mentone," though a bit



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Courbet

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—Notwithstanding the war and its inevitable drain upon the material and intellectual resources of the nation, there has been practically no diminution in the zeal and enthusiasm of Italian archaeologists, nor any serious interruption in the various fields of archaeological activity. The collection has been placed. A full report of the Ravenna excavations, with a description of the various objects discovered, will be published in due time by the Royal Linea Academy.

Meanwhile the work of restoration and reconstruction is progressing rapidly. The facade of Sant' Agata, together with the walls and the principal cornice, has been completed for some time. There still remains the reconstruction of the piazzale, or square (the site of the ancient atrium), the surrounding wall and the campanile. One might add that, if the church itself were in a city less rich in artistic treasures than Ravenna, it would attract great attention on the part of visitors and, indeed, would be considered a rarity.

The Piceno, which has recently revealed so much to us through the excavations conducted there by Professor dell' Osso, has, in the last few months, spoken its latest word at Fabriano, where, amongst other objects discovered, were the remains of a well-preserved archaic chariot which is now in the hands of Professor Rocci, an expert restorer, for reconstruction.

At Este, Near Padua

New excavations, undertaken since the war began, are notably those at Como and at Este near Padua. The Como excavations, which are under the direction of Signor Patroni, are intended to complete the discovery of the Porta Romana, which was unearthed by the Società Archeologica Comense (the Como Archaeological Society) whilst excavations were being made for the foundations of the new Palazzo degli Studi. It treats of the principal portal of the ancient wall of Roman Como, toward Milan—an immense gateway flanked by two octagonal towers.

About the middle of May, last year, were recommenced at Este the excavations in the so-called Deserto district, on ground connected with the Arco di Sant' Antonio. It is confidently expected that when these researches have been completed the Astetino Museum will be enriched by a quantity of archaeological material analogous to the rich collection of votive objects discovered in 1880-87 in the nearby Baratella.

At Bologna they have recommended the work of excavation (begun in 1887 and continued until 1899) near the Giardino Margherita, outside the Porta Castiglione. The object of this investigation is to ascertain the extent of the Etruscan necropolis at the southeast of the city and to discover eventually precious objects similar to those of the preceding excavations.

In Rome, at the northern extremity of the Volkonsky-Camanari villa (via S. Croce di Gerusalemme and via S. Quintini), a beautiful series of Roman sepulchral monuments has just been discovered. According to Roman law, these were not permitted within the walls of the city and were placed along a public road. This was the ancient road which ran from the neighborhood of the Colosseum, following a similar road to the present via Labicana near the church of SS. Pietro e Marcellino and the via Merulana, and ending at the Republican wall, the so-called wall of Servius Tullius. On the facade of the wall are sculptured in relief the figures—busts, smaller than life-size—bearing the engraved inscription and the names of the freedmen of the Quistia and the Clodia families. The excavations are being pushed forward under the direction of the Ministry of Public Instruction. It appears that the tombs extend under the villa Volkonsky-Camanari as far as via Merulana.

On the Roman Road

At Berceto, in the Upper Parmese Apennines, on the great Roman road trod by so many armies imperial and papal, a few miles from the Cisa Pass, majestically rises the very ancient monumental church of S. Moderanno. In the first chapel to the right, dedicated to Saint Burchard (who was of noble English origin and was Bishop of Wurzburg from 742 to 751), is to be seen, or was to be seen formerly, a modest painting representing two monks. Recently, the Archbishop of Parma, Mgr. Conforti, in the course of some researches, had this painting removed from its position at the back of the chapel, whereupon a large arch was revealed and back of that was discovered the sepulchre of Saint Burchard, with the inscription: "Carlo Imperator fecit hoc opus S. Brocardo MCCCLV." This inscription is engraved on a triangular slab, of Carrara marble the same as the tomb itself, with the imperial eagle in the upper corner. In the capitals, on which the stone arch rests, one sees an angel's head on one side and on the other an eagle, indicating that the tomb of the saint was thus placed under civic protection—this being an ordinary custom in the sepulchral slabs of medieval tombs. The tomb, which measures 1.35 meters in height by 1.55 meters in length, was constructed by order of the Bohemian Prince afterward Emperor Charles IV.

Considerable historical importance is attached to this discovery, in addition to its archaeological interest. History tells us that Saint Burchard was elected Bishop of Wurzburg by Saint Boniface Martyr; that he was the latter's companion in the apostolate of Alemania, and that in the year 752 he had a large share in deposing Chileric III and electing Pepin as King of France, during the pontificate of Zaccarias.

THE HOME FORUM

Prayer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WOULD be hard to find a subject on which there is more widespread disagreement than that of prayer. Not only does each Christian sect have its own distinctive forms and modes of prayer, but among the individuals composing the different sects each one has a different viewpoint or conception of it.

The prevalent haziness in the public thought on the subject of prayer may be traced to the general disagreement and the lack of understanding regarding God Himself. In order for a man to pray he must have some being to whom to pray, therefore, as men's conceptions of the Supreme Being vary, so do their prayers vary.

Now if men are praying to what they believe God to be, rather than to what God really is, it is plain that their prayers are faulty. God is good. Hence any prayer that is contaminated with the belief that God is not wholly good, that God permits evil or knows evil, using it to good ends, is, to just that extent, prayer that is not good. True, the individuals who pray prayers to a mistaken concept of God may be praying to the very best of their understanding, may be desiring good, as they see it, for the world, but even that excuse cannot absolve them from having prayed unscientifically, the kind of prayer described by James as praying amiss.

Every day an increasing number of people are declaring their gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, for her enlightening chapter on Prayer, comprising the opening pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Therein she shows that prayer is far deeper than forms or ceremonies, it is the innermost desire of the heart. As such it is constant, needing no set time, although prayer as a part of divine worship is not thereby abolished.

To those who have gained some understanding of true prayer, proposals to legislate a people into wholesale prayer, however good the object, are seen to fall short of their purpose. Individual prayer is the healing prayer

in Christian Science, which accepts the Lord's Prayer in its spiritual sense as the acme of spiritual understanding and righteous desire. Of the Lord's Prayer, Mrs. Eddy says, on page 16 of Science and Health: "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."

Prayers of demonstration are the world's need today, as they have always been. The confused ideas of prayer among the peoples of Christian nations are due, in a large measure at least, to the fact that prayers have so long been prayers of profession merely and not of demonstration. As we read on page 28 of Science and Health: "While respecting all that is good in the Church or out of it, one's consecration to Christ is more on the ground of demonstration than of profession."

And what is the prayer of demonstration? It is the prayer that knows,

without an iota of doubt, the allness of God, His everpresence, His omnipotence. It is the prayer of understanding, which appeals not, but awaits calmly the visible appearance of man's dominion, when all shall see man as the spiritual image and likeness of God. Only mortal opinions, misconceptions, beliefs, can change. God cannot change, but the mortal belief about Him must. The human can know the divine only as spiritual sense is awakened, as men outgrow false belief, and then they come to know what has always been. To gain this understanding, and to know it, is the prayer of demonstration. Spiritual understanding reaches Truth. Despite all contrary appearances, God is all power and all presence. God has always been. Instead, human misconceptions about Him must be cast aside, in order that the mist of belief in matter may be rent. This is the process described by Paul as putting

off the old man and putting on the new. The world war has brought many thousands of people face to face with the question of prayer. Does God, divine Love, send wars upon His people? God is not Mars. It is the worship of Mars, of the false gods of materialism, that results in wars and devastation. But is it not true, with war as with sickness and sin, that prayer to God has usually been a second thought, a last resource, a safety-valve, to be used as a means of escape from troubles that have already arrived? It seldom occurs to mankind that if their prayers were sincere they would be as numerous, as constant, in season and out of season, to prevent trouble, as to ask that it be removed. Such prayer means reformation and men reformed would cease to forget God in their times of prosperity, only to invoke His aid in seasons of famine and suffering.

The day is passing when evil and materiality may be charged to God, Spirit. God's will cannot be evil. Evil's only power is to destroy itself, whether that destruction be in the innermost thoughts of one man's heart or on the fields of the nations' Armageddon. Let us praise God for His goodness, as did the Psalmist of old, for His goodness stands unsmeared amid the worst cataclysms of belief in evil. Joy in God, good, banishes human sorrow and suffering, and heals the insubordination which would charge wickedness to God. Such joy, such understanding, knowing God as Principle, Love, is the prayer of demonstration, healing all the ills of mankind.

Prayer does not need to be expressed in words to be known to God and to be productive of good results. Christian Science has shown the world the virtues of silent prayer, which is in accord with the cautions of Scripture that our prayers be not heard of men, but be offered in "thy closet," as Christ Jesus directed. "In order to pray aright," we are told by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 15), "we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's aliveness. We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love. We must 'pray without ceasing.' Such prayer is answered, in so far as we put our desires into practice."

Trickery

Nothing needs a trick but a trick; sincerity loathes one.—William Penn.

Our Venetian Lamp

"It was made in the fashion of the lamps of St. Mark's, a flat disk of bronze open-work holding a cup of dull red glass for olive oil, with a pineapple shaped pendant below, all hung by wrought bronze chains. When we looked at it first, it seemed as if it would bring into our New England home something of the dim glory of the old cathedral, glowing faintly like the inside of some ancient jewel, with the clear small light of its sacred lamps just breaking its lasting twilight. Doubtless we thought, too, of the impression that it would make in our village, which is ever awake to a sense of the aesthetic."

"It was a curious walk that we took to get it, along the side of green canals, over miniature carved bridges, led by the undying charm of Old Venice, not the Venice of the Grand Canal, overrun by foreign folk, desecrated by steamboats, but the ancient city, whose sequestered life still goes on in her piazzette and tiny shops peeping out from under dark-brown houses. To her belong white-haired cobblers, busily tapping in their tiny spaces six feet by five; dames guarding tiny stores of peaches, cherries, plums, in almost imperceptible markets. It seemed to us as we bar-

gained for the lamp in a dusky little shop all agleam with bronze and things of brass, that a glimpse of it would at any moment summon before us the beauty of fading colors and fretted outlines in this city of the sea.

"How we packed it, with its chains and its curving, bulky pendant, so beautiful when hanging from the ceiling, so impossible in a trunk; how it wrinkled our garments and made holes in them, I leave to the imagination of the reader. All seemed of small account when we saw it hanging in our hall, where it lent, we thought, a grace of other worlds and earlier days—though it was palpably new—to a rigid American stairway, and a wallpaper a bit antique without being therefore lovely. It gave an air of permanence to the place, even to the oaken coat-hanger, which had been put up by feminine hands, and which invariably came down with the coat. What though our fingers were often sticky with olive oil, as we dived vainly with a pair of inadequate pincers for the floating wicks that would not float? A dimly red, religious light pervaded our hall, and, if we tried hard enough, it transported us to a rustic lady's maid.

"In the literary circles of France the enthusiasm for Richardson was

quite as great as it was in England.

The modern novel essentially depends on the interest of the private life of ordinary men and women. But this interest was only possible on condition that the feudal and aristocratic spirit had received its deathblow, and it was only in England that such a revolution had taken place even partially. It was only in England as yet that the middle class had conquered a position of consideration, equality, and independence."

"The greatest of Richardson's successors in the history of English fiction adds to this explanation. Those

who had no eye and no inclination for social overthrow. And this is what Voltaire said of 'Clarissa Harlowe':

"It is suited for a man like me to read nine whole volumes in which you find nothing at all. I said—Even if all these people were my relations and friends, I could take no interest in them. I can see nothing in the writer but a clever man who knows the curiosity of the human race, and is always promising something from volume to volume, in order to go on selling them."

"In the same way, and for exactly the same reasons, he could never understand the enthusiasm for the 'New Heloise,' the greatest of the romances that were directly modeled on Richardson. He had no vision for the strange social aspirations that were silently haunting the inner mind of his contemporaries. Of these aspirations, in all their depth and significance, Diderot was the half-conscious oracle and unaccepted prophet. It was not deliberate philosophical calculation that made him so, but the spontaneous impulse of his own genius and temperament. He was no conscious political destroyer, but . . . was open to all those voices of sentiment, to all those ideals of domestic life, to those primary forces of natural affection, which were so urgently pressing asunder the old feudal bonds, and so swiftly ripening a vast social crisis. Thus his enthusiasm for Richardson was, at its root, another side of that love of the life of peaceful industry, which gave one of its noblest characteristics to the Encyclopedia."

"A hundred years ago we possessed in English literature a writer very curiously parallel to M. Verhaeren, who probably never heard of him. I do not know whether any one has pointed out the similarity between Crabbe and the Belgian poet of our day. It is, however, very striking when we come to think of it, and it embraces subject matter, attitude to life, and art, and even such closer matters as diction and versification.

The situation of Crabbe, in relation to the old school of the Eighteenth Century on the one hand, and to the romantic school on the other, is closely represented by that of M. Verhaeren to his elders and his juniors."

"Byron," says Mr. Gosse, "might call M. Verhaeren a Victor Hugo in worsted stockings. There is the same sardonic delineation of a bleak and sandy seacoast country, Suffolk or Zeeland as the case may be, the same determination to find poetic material in the perfectly truthful study of a raw peasantry, of narrow provincial towns, of rough and cheerless seafaring existences. In each of these poets—and scarcely in any other European writers of verse—we find the same saline flavor, the same odor of iodine, the same tenacious attachment to the strength and violence and formidable simplicity of nature."

Crabbe and Verhaeren

of really great poets born in Europe since 1850.

"He has a local, besides his universal, claim on our respect, since he is the pioneer and captain of the brilliant neo-Belgian school which is now so active and so prominent. His first book of verse, 'Les Flamandes,' of 1883, is curious to look back upon. It was thrust upon a perfectly hostile world of Brussels, a world with its eyes firmly fixed on Paris. It has lost the same harsh, austere aspect which M. Verhaeren's poetry has preserved since. It was utterly unlike what came from Paris then, dear little amber-scented books of polished sonnets, bound in vellum, with Lemire's familiar piocheur on the cover. It was the first shoot of a new tree, of Franco-Flemish imaginative literature. M. Verhaeren cared nothing for the neglect of the critics; he went on putting forth successive little volumes, no less thorny, no less smelling of the dykes and dunes—'Les Moines' in 1886, 'Les Soirs' in 1887, 'Les Débâcles' in 1888. It was not until 1889 that M. Maeterlinck came to his support with a first book, the 'Serres Chaudes.' Meanwhile, the genius of M. Verhaeren, the product of an individuality of extraordinary strength, pressed steadily forward. He has gained in suppleness and skill since then, but all that distinguishes him from other writers, all that is himself, is to be found in these ear-

liest pamphlets of gaunt, realistic poetry."

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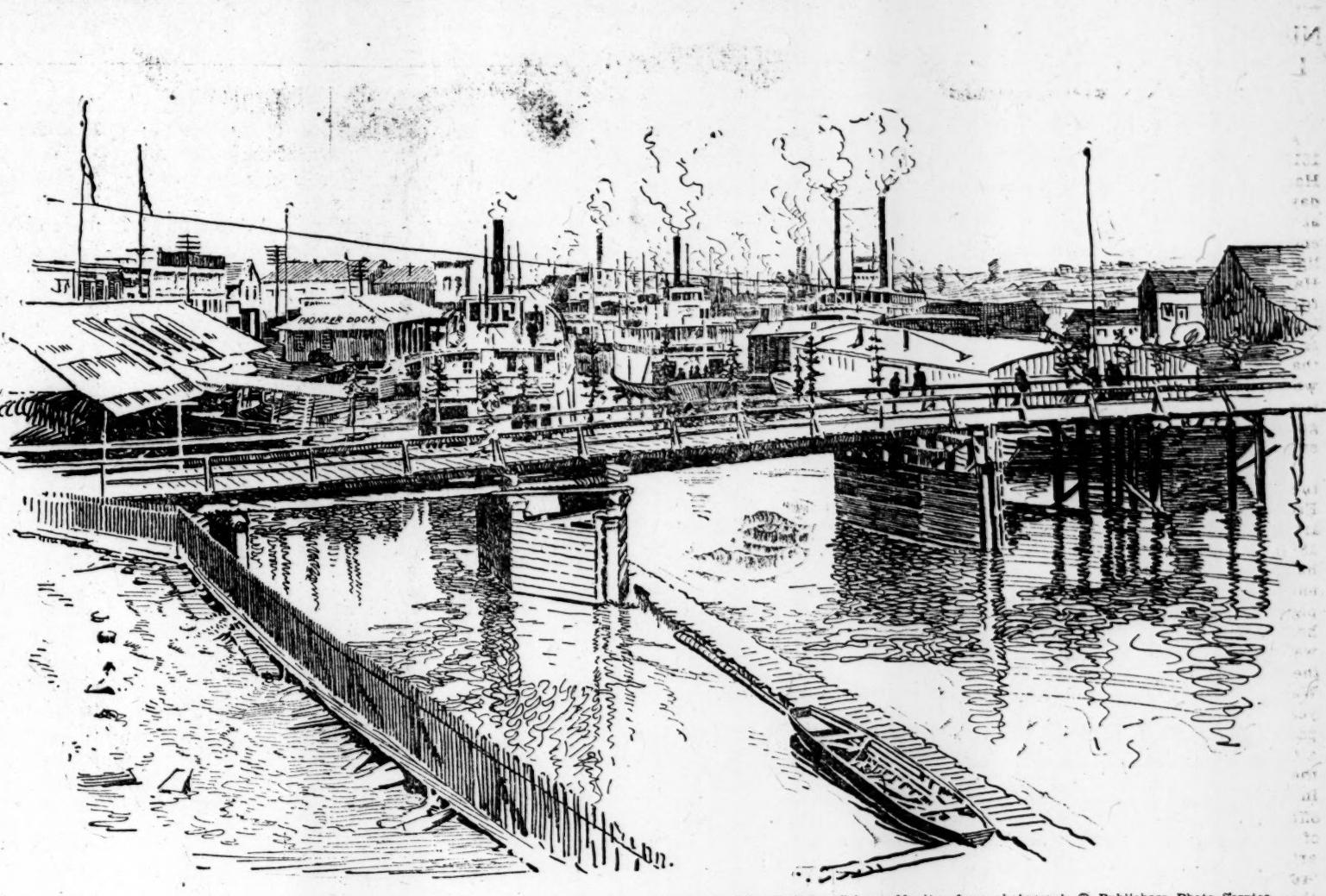
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simplicity of nature."

—Henry Van Dyke.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Publishers Photo Service

Fairbanks, Alaska

The stories of the discovery of the Tanana gold field and of the locating of Fairbanks are bound together as would be supposed, and yet not at all as would be supposed, since the second preceded the first; and both are inseparably connected with a trader named Barnette.

Barnette had no knowledge of the river nor even definite notion of where he wished to establish himself, but he was anxious to reach the upper Tanana. . . . The difficulties of the Bates

thing had to be done to dispose of the stock. A little prospecting was perhaps attempted on the creeks in the immediate neighborhood, but the story runs that before any pay or even prospects were found a Japanese in Barnette's employ was dispatched across country to Dawson with news of a "strike," and this message precipitated the Fairbanks stampede in the winter of 1902 and the following spring. The men who came were indignant with the deception that had been practiced.

It was a poor location for a trading post. There were no natives in its vicinity and few in its district; some

The English Novel

"It was inevitable that Diderot should make an idol of the author of 'Clarissa Harlowe.' The spirit of reaction against the artificiality of the pseudoclassic drama, which drove him to feel the way to a drama of real life in the middle class, made him exult in the romance of ordinary private life which was invented by Richardson. It was no mere accident that the modern novel had its origin in England," writes John Morley, "but the result of general social causes. The modern novel essentially depends on the interest of the private life of ordinary men and women. But this interest was only possible on condition that the feudal and aristocratic spirit had received its deathblow, and it was only in England that such a revolution had taken place even partially. It was only in England as yet that the middle class had conquered a position of consideration, equality, and independence."

"The greatest of Richardson's successors in the history of English fiction adds to this explanation. Those who had no eye and no inclination for social overthrow. And this is what Voltaire said of 'Clarissa Harlowe': 'It is suited for a man like me to read nine whole volumes in which you find nothing at all. I said—Even if all these people were my relations and friends, I could take no interest in them. I can see nothing in the writer but a clever man who knows the curiosity of the human race, and is always promising something from volume to volume, in order to go on selling them.'

"In the same way, and for exactly the same reasons, he could never understand the enthusiasm for the 'New Heloise,' the greatest of the romances that were directly modeled on Richardson. He had no vision for the strange social aspirations that were silently haunting the inner mind of his contemporaries. Of these aspirations, in all their depth and significance, Diderot was the half-conscious oracle and unaccepted prophet. It was not deliberate philosophical calculation that made him so, but the spontaneous impulse of his own genius and temperament. He was no conscious political destroyer, but . . . was open to all those voices of sentiment, to all those ideals of domestic life, to those primary forces of natural affection, which were so urgently pressing asunder the old feudal bonds, and so swiftly ripening a vast social crisis. Thus his enthusiasm for Richardson was, at its root, another side of that love of the life of peaceful industry, which gave one of its noblest characteristics to the Encyclopedia."

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The situation of Crabbe, in relation to

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Pacifist and the Vandal

THE pacifist mentality is really a peculiar one. Its method of progression reminds one rather of the crab which walks sideways. It always seems to be about the same place. It denounces, that is to say, war as war, without the very slightest regard to the question of cause and effect. The crab, however, to do it justice, arrives presumably at its destination. It sets itself sideways to the point at which it wishes to arrive, and in due course arrives there. On the other hand the pacifist always has his goal in front of him, and, by edging sideways, always seems to keep it there, whilst his arguments remain precisely the same distance in the rear. There are gentlemen, for instance, Mr. Ponsonby we believe is one, who think that all would have been well if only the Germans had been allowed to tear up their treaties, and reach France through Belgium. The Belgians, it is true, took quite a different view of the matter, for doing which Mr. Ponsonby no doubt would regard them as extremely foolish people. At the same time it is doubtful if Mr. Ponsonby would decline to send for the police if those "Bolshevist persons," as Mr. Wells once so affectionately termed them, were to insist on reaching the rear of his house by forcing a way through the front door. Most people have come to the conclusion by now that submission to German militarism would by no means have insured the world against future wars. Nor need the pacifist imagine for one second that a League of Nations will do this. Nothing will do it save the eradication, from the human consciousness, of that spirit of contrariness and quarrelsome ness which is so integral a part of the pacifist consciousness. The pacifist, in short, is commonly only a pacifist when it comes to a question of getting physically hurt.

The simple fact is that if the pacifists could get their own way, not only would they reduce all those countries which dislike war to slavery, but they would find the population of the enslaved countries being drilled to carry on new wars at the demand of their belligerent masters. When, for instance, Frederick the Great, whom no doubt the pacifists of his day wished to have his own way, descended upon Silesia, he immediately converted all men capable of bearing arms into cannon fodder; and this is precisely what his descendant, the first Kaiser, did in the case of Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine, and what the present Kaiser proposed to do for the improvement of the people of Central Africa. This may seem reducing the pacifist attitude to a *reductio ad absurdum*, but it is really a *reductio ad absurdum* so completely justified as to become an argument ad veritatem.

The fact is that when the pacifist condescends to argument, and does not base his views upon a mere ipse dixit, he commonly indulges in some such remarkable statement as that recently indulged in by Mr. Anderson, in the House of Commons, that all wars are trade wars. Mr. Anderson had apparently never heard, to take a simple example, of the world's religious wars, which really constitutes quite a considerable vacuum in the gamut of Mr. Anderson's information. It would be interesting, indeed, to know if Mr. Anderson really believes that Alexander the Great, or Genseric, or Napoleon, were animated solely by a question of markets when the first marched on Babylon, the second on Carthage, and the third on Moscow. Genseric, certainly, owed most of his success to the efforts of the pacifists in Rome, indeed he may be said to have been as beholden to them as ever was General von Below, when he broke through General Cadorna's lines, and marched on Venice. The Roman pacifists were, indeed, so convinced that all you had to do to secure peace was not to fight, that there came a certain August night when Alaric, the Goth, marched in through the Salarian Gate, with about as much comfort to the pacifists as his successors, Ulianoff and Bronstein, have brought to Petrograd or Moscow.

As a matter of fact the pacifist is nearly always a doctrinaire, and everybody knows that a doctrinaire will go to the stake over a mere question of words. Thus there is Mr. Ponsonby, again, who argued quite violently against Mr. Lloyd George's threat to give Germany a "knock-out" blow. Mr. Ponsonby, it seems, is so completely a man of peace that the phraseology of the ring conveys something to him that it never conveyed to anybody else. In which Mr. Ponsonby might take a hint from St. Paul. Mr. Ponsonby imagines that a "knock-out" blow is terminating a quarrel with the death of one party, and is apparently blissfully ignorant that it merely means dealing a blow which puts an end to a fight. The President of the United States, who has so steadily disappointed the pacifists, because he thinks that the freedom which the English speaking races have fought to obtain, is worth fighting to retain, has repeatedly insisted that Germany must be fought to a finish, but then perhaps Mr. Ponsonby would imagine that fighting Germany to a finish would mean fighting Germany till there was nothing left of Germany. All of which may seem to many people, a mist of words, but then anybody who indulges in a rhetorical battle with a pacifist, promptly finds that he is enveloped in a mist of words in which the realities of the situation are entirely lacking. Now this is largely owing to the fact that the Bureau of Enemy Psychology is just as expert in confusing the political issue as in creating a military atmosphere of anxiety and fear. When the effort to mesmerize the fighting forces of the Allies failed, the effort was at once transferred to the attempt to mesmerize the peace forces. The place of Saul, posturing before the Israelites, was taken by the dove from Noah's ark. Now the pacifist is already half mesmerized by his separation of facts from phrases: being a phrasemonger par excellence, whose phrases have no relation at all to facts.

If, as Mr. Wilson very truly sees, Germany is not fought till the Vandal in her is knocked out, the present war will only lead to a new war. It is the Vandal instinct,

of which Genseric was the very prototype, which has come out in Germany's disregard of treaties, contempt for the laws of civilized war, and brutal assertion of the biological necessity. If Mr. Ponsonby or anybody else imagines, for a single moment, that you can have peace in the world till you have given the "knock-out blow" to this mental condition, then it can only be said that Mr. Ponsonby is amongst the Simple Simons of this world. It is perfectly true that the eventual extinction of the Vandal will come through the expression of Christianity, but the Christianity which effects this will be the Christianity of works and not of creeds, for Genseric was a Christian of creeds, just as the Kaiser is a Christian of creeds. The Christianity of works, on the other hand, may be stated as the ability to do those works which the founder of the Christian religion demanded should be accomplished by his followers. At the same time till the hour is reached when the Christianity of works becomes sufficiently strong to control the Christianity of creeds, vandalism will have to be fought with the hammer of Charles Martel, as it was fought by that renowned warrior, in the great battle fought at Châlons-sur-Marne, in the year 451, which proved as disastrous to Attila and his Huns as the day, almost fifteen centuries later, when Marshal Joffre drove back the forces of the modern Huns, under von Moltke, in that other great battle of the Marne in the year 1915.

Revenue "Loss" Through Prohibition

IN THEIR desperation, the liquor interests are once more striving to check the advance of prohibition by raising the familiar cry that destruction of their traffic would mean tremendous loss of revenue to the government. They are using this old argument against war prohibition and prohibition through constitutional amendment, with especial reference to the great need of money by the government in order to carry it triumphantly through the world struggle upon which it has entered.

What they are trying to make the public believe is that the United States Government cannot get along very well without the help which it is, and has long been, deriving from the traffic. Putting a no less respectable and influential institution than a bank forward as their special pleader in the present instance, they have induced it to say that if the sale of liquor is stopped within twelve months, the revenues of the country will suffer a loss of \$900,000,000, with the awful consequence that additional taxes must be imposed to provide for this deficit. A strange admission is made in this connection, and this is also put forward as a plea for the liquor traffic. "Banks," it is stated, "hold a large amount of whisky paper, but have not overloaned on spirits and will lose nothing if time enough to dispose of these stocks is given." In other words, if the time in which saloons may dispense liquor shall be extended, so that the banks that have lent upon whisky stocks can get out whole, then the financial institutions will lose nothing. On the contrary, they may make a great deal. No consideration is given in this calculation to the men who may be ruined or the homes which may be wrecked, or the business which may be destroyed, or the nation which may be imperiled, while the banks are getting back, with interest, what they lent on whisky paper.

There is no reason, however, for confusing the issue. The bank which pleads for the liquor interests sets forth that if prohibition shall be enforced nation-wide within twelve months, the government will suffer a loss of \$900,000,000. The figure need not be dwelt upon. Whether the apparent loss would be \$900,000,000 or only \$90,000,000, or a fraction of the latter sum, or twice the former, is not the point. The point is, that the more the government derives from taxes upon liquor consumed, the greater its loss. The revenue from liquor has never met the annual loss to the nation through the use of liquor by its people. The legalizing, or licensing, or toleration, of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants has deprived the nation of man-power capable of producing annually wealth which might be drawn upon to contribute many times over the amount drawn from taxes on liquor.

It has been shown repeatedly and conclusively that the cost to the public for maintenance of police, courts of law, municipal prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, hospitals, lunatic asylums, orphan asylums, county farms, and other correctional, charitable and eleemosynary institutions, made necessary wholly or mainly, directly or indirectly, by or through the use of drink, exceeds by far the total of all revenue from liquor licenses and taxes obtained by the local, State and National Governments in the United States. So much for the strictly public phase of the matter. But to this must be added, on private and individual account, and aside altogether from the enormous amount squandered annually on drink, the valuable time wasted by those addicted to its use, the business neglected, the skill impaired, the golden opportunities frittered away, the disappointed hopes, blighted ambitions, unhappy homes—items constituting a social loss to the nation beyond computation in dollars and cents.

The United States could only gain by the stopping of all traffic in liquor without a day's delay, notwithstanding that it would have to provide for the apparent loss of revenue from intoxicants. It could afford to make the deficit good many times over.

Coal Must be Provided

THE United States Fuel Administration experiences no trouble in finding excuses for failing to do what the public expects of it whenever occasion arises. There is, to begin with, always the war upon which to lay the blame for everything. If it were not for the war, of course, many things that now are difficult would be easy of accomplishment. But the Fuel Administration should remember that, if it were not for the war, it would not be in existence. It is because the nation is at war, and for no other reason, that Dr. Garfield was appointed to see that a sufficient amount of coal was mined and distributed to keep the country's industries going and the country's homes comfortable. While it may be deemed advisable to continue governmental supervision of the coal industry after the war, the probabilities are that

if peace were declared tomorrow the tenure of the present Fuel Administration would come to a speedy close.

This point is more important than it may seem to be at first glance. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Fuel Administration that it exists to see that the nation is supplied with coal under the difficulty resulting from the war, and that this is the only thing it has to do. It was not created to point out reasons why the task imposed upon it is a hard one, or to engage constantly in explaining that there is a lack in labor or a lack of cars. Its first duty is to the public, and in the performance of this duty it is no part of its business to apologize for those who undertake to serve the public, but fall short of meeting their obligations.

The head of the miners' union makes the statement, openly and without qualification, that there is no shortage of labor at the mines, and goes on to declare that if sufficient cars were provided enough coal could be mined to "flood the markets." Yet, the Fuel Administration continues to harp upon a labor shortage. The latest "explanation" along this line has reference to conditions in the bituminous pits. A representative of the Fuel Administration is credited with saying that not only have miners thrown down their picks to engage in more lucrative labor elsewhere, but that no miners have come into the country since the war began, leaving the inference, as usual, of a great falling off in man-power at the mines. On top of this comes the admission that the reduction in the working force amounts only to 15 per cent, and the boast that, notwithstanding this reduction, more coal is being mined than ever before, with the assurance of the mine operators that if war prohibition were declared and enforced the question of coal supply would settle itself.

The Fuel Administration's statements are contradictory and confusing. It does not seem quite to understand the situation itself. In one breath it assures the country that unless the utmost economy is practiced by consumers there is certain to be a coal famine next winter;

in the next, it assures the country that there is no cause for alarm on account of a failure of the fuel supply, and in still another, it announces that in bituminous production alone there is a minus production to date of 15,600,000 tons.

Four full months of navigation and free railway traffic remain. Coal barges are plentiful; additions are being made to the fleet constantly; the railroads are under government control and are available to the Fuel Administration to meet an emergency. The statement of the head of the miners' union that coal production is held back only by lack of cars at the mines stands uncontradicted. The positive declaration of the mine operators that war prohibition would go far toward clearing up the situation has not been put to the test.

To sum up, there is no insurmountable difficulty in the way of providing the country plentifully with coal from this time on. All that is necessary is the employment of the means within the power of the government not only to encourage but to compel adequate production and distribution of the commodity. No amount of explaining, excusing or apologizing will satisfy the consumer if, in respect to fuel supply, next winter shall be anything like last.

Gates and Stiles

GATES and stiles are not, of course, international ideas, that is to say, in the sense here meant, namely, the innumerable gates, five-barred and six-barred or otherwise constructed, and the stiles, which, in all stages of repair and disrepair are to be found scattered everywhere over the countryside of England giving access to field and meadow. Many countries manage to do without gates altogether, just as they manage to do without hedges, but in England and Scotland, and Ireland, too, for that matter, no field but has its gate. They are to be found everywhere from Land's End to John o' Groats and from Cape Clear to the Giants' Causeway. Hedges, it is true, may give way to the rough stone walls of the north, but the gate holds its own everywhere. And yet, in spite of their great number, there is a strange individuality about gates, and, as is always the case, the more intimately one knows them, the more does this individuality appear. In any well-known and well-tramped stretch of country, they become well-loved landmarks and their peculiarities familiar incidents which the true lover of the country would not have changed. There is the gate, for instance, which must be lifted at the latch end in order to release the big rusty hook by which it is fastened; the gate that always shuts in a tremendous hurry; the gate that opens in a tremendous hurry; the disreputable-looking gate, repaired with furze bushes; the old gray gate, only opened at hay or harvest time, covered with lichen, with nettles and dog grass growing high up on its bars. Then there is the gate with one new post, the old one, worn and weather beaten, lying in the hedge close by; the forbidding looking gate, covered with rusty barbed wire, and the gate that is never open and never shut, but sadly out of plumb, stretches itself lazily across the overgrown by-path. But the list might be added to indefinitely.

One always takes these gates as a matter of course; almost instinctively, one tackles each particular one in the particular way it demands, and any sudden repair of a well-known defect is a perfectly good subject for conversation and a welcome piece of news "in the village."

Second only to gates, in universality and importance are stiles. They are fewer, of course, for stiles only become necessary where there are footpaths, but as there are footpaths and "immemorial rights of way" in all directions across the country, stiles are pretty numerous. It has been this way too for centuries.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily went the stile-a:
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.

So sang that sorry rogue Autolycus in "The Winter's Tale," and although he was singing in Bohemia, Shakespeare was thinking, as he always did, quite frankly of England.

Then stiles are surely even more individual than gates. There is a certain rough pattern for gates; they differ, much as those who made them differ, simply in appear-

ance, but a stile may be almost anything that gives access to man but not to beast to the other side. They are, in the vast majority of cases, the obvious outcome of their immediate surroundings. That large stone which forms the first step, maybe, is clearly out of the bed of the brook close by, whilst the rough-hewn stakes and steps of oak or pine, or what not, have all the air of coming from close at hand. So as one travels north, and the green fields and broad acres of the home counties give way to the bleak uplands and moors which stretch out on either side of the Pennines, the stile takes on a new character. It ceases to limb itself in wood, in countless different forms and contraptions, and becomes simply a series of rough stones jutting out from a rough stone wall, over the top of which blow all the winds, and whence one may have "a view of all the world." Stiles, like gates, and gates, like stiles, are truly a great and engaging army, landmarks of happy recollection to those who love the English countryside.

Notes and Comments

MAJ. WILLIAM A. BISHOP, the Canadian aviator, destroyed altogether seventy-two enemy airplanes. In twelve days he destroyed twelve, in the last twenty-four hours of his connection with the active branch of the service he destroyed five. Having been previously honored with medals and crosses in recognition of his skill and valor, he was then transferred to the British Air Board. There is no telling, of course, how many more enemy planes he might have brought down had he been continued in the work of chasing them. In view of his record, however, was it not the fair, the reasonable and the just thing to assign him to a less perilous task? Surely he had done his bit.

"PEACE will rise on this world again, and with it the day of the construction of the Channel Tunnel will dawn." Thus spoke Baron Emile d'Erlanger at the annual meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company. It is certainly remarkable how persistent the advocates of the tunnel linking England to the Continent have been. It is equally remarkable how unyielding have been their opponents. Probably but for the war, Baron d'Erlanger would not have been so positive in his assertion of certain fulfillment. The fact is that submarines have altered the whole aspect of things, and it is quite probable that, if the question to be or not to be in the matter of an international subway were put, by way of referendum, to the British people, the "yeas" would have an immense preponderance.

AS WITH most other big schemes which have taken long to realize, there is danger of forgetting how great and how near to being successful was the work of the pioneers of the Channel Tunnel enterprise. It must not be forgotten that, in the year 1867, not only were plans submitted and accepted by British and French engineers for the international subway, but a company was formed and registered to carry them out—the Anglo-French Submarine Company. The author of the plans and organizer of the company was William Low.

A LETTER of protest has been signed by British authors, publishers and booksellers against the proposed luxury tax on books, which they declare would be as fundamentally wrong as a tax on bread. Never more than at the present time have books been appreciated by soldiers and civilians alike. From the trenches and the rest camps the demand is ever for more books, while the clientele of the booksellers among the general public has been on the increase since the beginning of the war. On the face of it, it does seem strange that in a country where the demand is for higher education and more of it books should be described as luxuries and as such included under the Luxury Tax.

TWO volumes of short stories written by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee are causing this new Bengali writer to be talked about. Certainly the review in *The Times* will make everybody want to read them. But it is a case of read them who can, for they are written, of course, in Bengali. Apropos of this language, the reviewer remarks on its curious resemblance to Gallic, many of the Bengali idioms finding singular parallels in the French language. In fact, there is, it appears, something about the Bengali genius which Frenchmen will be prompt to appreciate. Not long ago, however, before lectures were given in Paris, nothing was known of either the Bengali language or of Bengali authors. So much was this the case that when Sir Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize, French journalists eagerly inquired from what part of Jewry came the "rabbin Dranath."

MANUFACTURERS of player-pianos in the United States are seeking exemption from war taxes, giving as their reason that the player-piano is a greater builder of morale than any other agency, and complaining that a tax would mean the overthrow of their business. If the situation is so desperate as that, perhaps the government should take over the manufacture of player-pianos and should administer this extraordinary morale-producing institution in its own way. Or, again, it might query whether music is such a great maker of morale after all, if it has not the vitality to stand its share of the general war burden.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL's speech on Independence Day recalls the occasion in 1914 when, turning to the States, he said significantly and—as to America's entering the war—prophetically: "If we go down, remember that you are the next on the line, and that however far across the salt water your country may be, the burden which we are bearing now will fall on your shoulders." Four years have passed since these words were spoken. Great Britain is bearing the burden and heat of the day and is prepared to "go on with it." The game of ball at Chelsea is the token that John Bull and Uncle Sam will "go on with it" together.